

Sneak Albany Attempt to Ban Minority Parties

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Joint Committee Shows How to Cut Absence to 2%

(This is the second of a series of articles on absenteeism and how it can be reduced so that America's war machine can make full use of the nation's production resources. The Daily Worker's Labor Department is making an intensive study of all aspects of the question through a check-up of actual conditions in representative plants in all phases of war industry.)

(Special to the Daily Worker)

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 9.—The big Westinghouse plant here has a lesson for all America on how to solve absenteeism.

This plant, 100 per cent on war work, has kept absenteeism, from all causes, down to 2 per cent over the past six months.

That figure stands far and above the average for the rest of the country. In shipyard, the 5 per cent rate

WASHINGTON, March 9 (UP).—Organized labor opposes attempts to curb absenteeism by legislation because absenteeism is an "industrial relations problem and should be handled by industrial relations agencies," Lewis G. Hines, legislative representative of the American Federation of Labor, told the House Naval Affairs Committee today.

Hines and John Green, President of the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers (CIO), testified in opposition to a bill by Rep. Lyndon B. Johnson, D., Tex., to require workers' absence records reported to their draft boards.

established by Federal at Kearney, N. J., is considered outstanding. In some industries, the estimate runs as high as 10 per cent.

Congressmen who look to legislation like the pending Johnson bill, which would impose a work or fight rule on absentees, would do well to examine how Westinghouse did it.

Eddie Rickenbacker, who travels the country slandering the patriotism of American workers, could learn a thing or two about how to combat absenteeism by visiting this shop.

Labor management cooperation is the key to Westinghouse achievements.

The record here underscores the merit of the proposal made recently by War Production Board Chairman Donald

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Morris Wants 100%, 200% Tax Increases

A sharp consumer tax fight loomed in the City Council yesterday as Council President Newbold Morris asked the local legislative body to increase the sales tax 100 per cent and the tax on electricity, gas and telephone bills, the so-called utilities tax, 200 per cent.

The Morris Bill, backed by Mayor LaGuardia, would boost the sales tax from one to two cents on the dollar and the utility tax from one to three cents.

Morris said he asked for the tax increase to cover a so-called \$33,000,000 deficit in the general fund of the 1945-1946 expense budget.

"Real estate cannot carry the load," he declared.

TO ASK TAX BOOSTS

Next week, he said, he will introduce bills to increase the compensating use tax from one to two per cent and the gross business tax from 1/20 of one per cent to 1/10 of one per cent.

In a letter to Governor Dewey, Mayor LaGuardia has asked the state administration's support of the plan to raise local taxes.

Morris said he is introducing the bills early in anticipation that the Republican Legislature will adopt enabling legislation a week before the Legislature adjourns.

It is the LaGuardia-Morris plan to

put the higher rates through this month and make them effective on April 1, before the fiscal year begins on July 1.

CONSUMERS HIT

All of these taxes—except the gross business tax—slap higher levels directly on the consumer. And local consumer organizations, which are expected to oppose the local tax increases, argue that the lower bracket consumer can stand no more.

It is the lower bracket consumer who will be hit hardest by the new tax proposals.

Sensing strong consumer opposition to the higher taxes when his bills come before the Finance Committee for a hearing, Morris declared "it may be possible to find other sources to balance the budget."

"If my colleagues can advance a more satisfactory method of balancing the budget it will be accepted," Morris said.

This challenge will no doubt be accepted by some councilmen of both the minority and the majority. It is believed that substitute tax measures to take the burden off the low-income worker will be introduced at the council's next meeting on Tuesday.

U. S. REBUKES STANDLEY; POUND VYAZMA DEFENSES

Conference, 6 Congressmen Unite on Anti-Poll Tax Bill

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, March 9.—A drive to repeal the poll tax at this session of Congress was launched today by the National Committee to Abolish Poll Tax.

Delegates representing labor, Negro and church organizations were cheered by a report that a coalition of Congressmen to fight the undemocratic poll tax has been formed in the House.

Virginia Foster Durr, executive vice-president of the Anti-Poll Tax Committee, said that six Congressmen, five of them sponsors of bills to eliminate the poll tax, have joined together in a steering committee.

Mrs. Durr told the conference that the six Congressmen are sponsoring the petition to bring Rep. Vito Marcantonio's anti-poll tax bill to the floor of the House.

According to Mrs. Durr, Rep. George Bender, Ohio Republican, would be chairman of the steering committee. She said that other members would be Reps. Marcantonio, Warren Magnuson, Washington Democrat; Joseph Gavanagh, New York Democrat; William L. Dawson, Illinois Democrat; Joseph Clark Baldwin, New York Republican.

MORE CONGRESSMEN

No formal announcement of the new steering committee was made on Capitol Hill. It was understood that additional Congressmen may be added tomorrow.

It is clear now that unity is assured in the fight against the poll tax in the House as well as among the numerous organizations which are knitted together through the national committee.

Reps. Baldwin, Bender and Marcantonio addressed the conference tonight.

During the day, the conference heard speeches from A. F. Whitney, president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen; Robert Handschin, legislative representative of the National Farmers Union, and Edward Strong of the National Negro Congress.

Nogues Ouster by Giraud Hinted

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, North Africa, March 9 (UP).—Austrian quarters said tonight that Gen. Henri Giraud was considering a number of political changes in North Africa including the removal of Auguste Nogues as Governor General of French Morocco and Jean Marie Begeret as Secretary General.

Gen. Georges Catroux, unofficial liaison man between Giraud and Gen. Charles De Gaulle, who is due here within a few days was reported in line for Nogues' job although Anglo-American quarters were said to prefer a more centralized position for him.

Boston Ousts Fish as Patriotic Rally Speaker

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BOSTON, March 9.—Boston's fighting Irish have succeeded in removing Hamilton Fish, notorious appeaser, as the main speaker at the Evacuation Day celebration, to be held here on March 17.

Such a wave of protest went up over his scheduled appearance that Fish's best friend in America was forced to withdraw as speaker.

This announcement was made public today by arrangement with committee member Gallagher. However, Gallagher announced that the committee had invited the Rev. Edward Lodge Curran of Brooklyn to speak at the "night before" banquet in the Gardner Hotel on March 16. Curran is the editor of the rabidly anti-Semitic paper "The Tablet" and Curran's cohort in the East.

When he spoke at the celebration last year, widespread protest against his appearance marked the occasion. It is expected that greater protest will be aroused at this time, when the nation has become even more war-minded.

Protesting Fish's appearance were many city CIO leaders who in a message to Mayor Tobin said that "it would be a disgrace to Boston and a reflection on her citizens for this defeatist labor-baiter and snail at our Commander-in-Chief to be at the meeting."

Fish had indicated that he intended to attack our ally the Soviet Union at the meeting. However, he said that if the people of Boston did not want him to make that kind of a speech he wouldn't come.

The people of Boston don't want Fish or any of his slanderous, anti-Soviet poison.



HAM FISH

Let Puerto Ricans Elect Gov.—F. D. R.

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, March 9 (UP).—President Roosevelt asked Congress today to pass legislation permitting the people of Puerto Rico to elect their own Governor.

In a message to Congress, the President said his recommendation was in line with the long-standing policy of the United States Government "to reinforce the machinery of self-government in its territories and island possessions."

Meanwhile, Senator Millard E. Tydings, D., Md., chairman of the Senate Territories and Insular Affairs Committee, proposed complete independence for Puerto Rico, with the United States retaining control of naval and military bases on the island.

In requesting Congress to amend the organic law of Puerto Rico, Mr. Roosevelt asked also for legislation "to re-define the functions and powers of the federal government and the government of Puerto Rico, respectively."

Mr. Roosevelt said the plan had been recommended several months ago by Rexford Guy Tugwell, Presidentially-appointed Governor of the islands. The recommendation was submitted to the chief executive by Secretary of Interior Harold I. Ickes.

Bills to remove Tugwell have been introduced by Sen. Arthur H. Vandenberg, R., Mich., and Puerto Rican Resident Commissioner Bolivar Pagan. These bills also provided for fixed four-year terms for future Governors, still to be appointed by the President.

The plan for an elected Governor, however, has been supported by all political parties in Puerto Rico.

Mr. Roosevelt asked Ickes today to head a committee composed of insular and U. S. federal officials to advise him on proposed changes in the organic law. The President in turn will submit their recommendations to Congress.

(Continued on Page 2)

Swedes Cite Nazi Plane Violations

(By United Press)

German planes have violated Swedish territory for the second time in four days, the Stockholm radio reported Tuesday.

According to the broadcast, the Swedish defense command announced that several German planes flew over provinces on the eastern coast of Sweden Monday afternoon. Swedish fighter planes made an unsuccessful effort to intercept them.



SUMNER WELLES

Welles Says Gov't Was Not Consulted

By Adam Lapin

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Speaking the mind of an indignant capital, Acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles today rebuked Ambassador to the Soviet Union William H. Standley for his remarks in Moscow yesterday.

Welles told a packed press conference that Standley's statement alleging that news of American aid to the Soviet Union was being withheld from the Russian people was made "without prior consultation with or reference to this government."

The Secretary of State departed from usual procedure to permit himself to be quoted directly, and made no effort to conceal from correspondents his displeasure with Standley's performance.

Welles said that he has called Admiral Standley for the complete text of his remarks.

"I have asked Admiral Standley asking him to have the text of what remarks he may have made," Welles said. "I have not yet received a reply, for that reason, until I have received a reply from the Ambassador, I am not going to comment in any detail on what was said or alleged to have been said."

NO CONSULTATION

"I think I should make it clear, however, that whatever was said in the reported press conference was said without prior consultation with or reference to this government."

"The understanding which exists between the United Nations in the

(Continued on Page 4)

French Threaten Rommel Flank

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, North Africa, March 9 (UP).—The German Afrika Korps was reported falling back deep inside the Mareth Line tonight, after losing 50 tanks and hundreds of men in its frustrated week-end offensive, and French forces were developing a serious threat to the enemy's right flank with seizure of Tousser on 23 Djerid said late.

In northern Tunisia the enemy shifted operations back to the Tamara sector, an Allied communiqué said, but a German attack was thrown back in heavy fighting, leaving more than 200 prisoners in Allied hands.

(The Algiers radio said that violent fighting had broken out on the north front in the vicinity of Djebel Abiod, ten miles southwest of Tamara. After being repulsed in an initial thrust, the Germans brought up tanks but Allied planes reinforced the British and the enemy was again thrown back, the broadcast said.)

In two days fighting, the British have taken more than 600 prisoners and counter-attacks have carried them to a point 12 miles east of Djebel Abiod, radio Algiers said.)

In the Mediterranean air theatre, U. S. Flying Fortresses and their Lightning escorts shot down 17 German Focke-Wulf and Messerschmitt fighters which tried to intercept them on a sea sweep, while two other enemy planes destroyed themselves in a collision.

BRITISH CHUTISTS

FOIL VON ARNIM PUSH NORTH TUNISIA FRONT, March 8 (Delayed) (UP).—British parachute troops (defending Tamara) fought the Germans to a standstill today when between 1,800 and 2,000 of Gen. Juergen von Arnim's battle-calculous veterans sought to strike through the hills and take Djebel Abiod.

British Resume Mass Raids on Reich

LONDON, March 9 (UP).—Several hundred British and Canadian four-motored bombers, taking over their first night shift of a new allied offensive, set "tremendous" fires last night in the south German industrial city of Nurnberg which was rocked with four and two ton block-buster bombs and showered with "tens of thousands" of incendiaries.

Berlin admitted today that "big damage" resulted.

The air ministry said the city was "devastated" and "on fire" by the powerful force which, picking up where American and British daylight raiders left off, blasted Nurnberg for the second time in less than two weeks and sent the latest Allied aerial drive against Axis Europe through its first turn around the clock.

Mr. Wilkins told the Daily Worker yesterday:

"The NAACP lawyers, in support of their plea that Burrows

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Sneak Move Seeks To Ban Minor Parties

By Sender Garlin

(Daily Worker Staff Correspondent)

ALBANY, March 9.—In a swift move to forestall protests, Senator Benjamin F. Feinberg, Plattsburgh Republican, today rushed to the Senate floor his bill to slap two-year prison terms on canvassers for independent nominating petitions.

The bill, which Senator Feinberg and his colleagues, Assemblyman Harry A. Reoux of Warren County, are seeking to jam through in the closing weeks of the session, is avowedly aimed at the Communist Party. It is, however, much wider in scope and threatens the right of all independent minority parties.

While the bill was on today's Senate Calendar it did not reach a vote. It is expected that unless mass opposition develops speedily, the bill will be passed early tomorrow.

Assemblyman Reoux's companion bill was not on the Assembly Calendar today. Strategy of the Feinberg-Reoux forces is apparently to win passage of the measure in the Upper House first and then send it to the Assembly where it can be whisked through in the last-minute confusion.

The Feinberg-Reoux bill amends the penal law to provide a two-year sentence and a \$1,000 fine for alleged intimidation or misrepresentation of independent petitions.

The measure is the direct outgrowth of the unsuccessful fight

(Continued on Page 3)

Southern Sheriff Lies--Burrows Faces Lynch Mob

By Eugene Gordon

Sheriff R. C. Edwins, of Gulfport, Harrison County, Miss., has told reporters here that George A. Burrows would be in no danger of lynching if returned to that county. Burrows, a Negro hotel cook, fled to New York to escape being lynched.

"There ain't never been a lynching in Harrison County," the lanky, raven-haired, cold-eyed sheriff told this reporter.

The sheriff lied!

More than 150 lynchings have been recorded for the state of Mississippi. There is no telling how many have gone unrecorded. Eight of these mob murders took place in Harrison County.

The fight to prevent Thomas Matton, 17-year-old Negro boy, from being extradited from Pennsylvania to Georgia, was resumed in the Superior Court, Philadelphia, yesterday. Matton fled to Philadelphia last November, having escaped a mob attempting to lynch him and his two sisters when, driving in Elbert County, Ga., they passed a car driven by a white man. Attached by the man, Matton defended himself and his sisters.

Georgia, according to the NAACP, has had 302 known lynchings since 1892, many of them being for "crimes" similar to that for which young Matton's extradition is sought.

Two occurred in Gulfport, the very city to which Sheriff Edwins wants to return George A. Burrows!

Roy Wilkins, editor of the Crisis and assistant secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, feels positive that a lynching has been

HEADLINE HIGHLIGHTS

for anti-fascist fighters...

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Coming Tomorrow!

STANDLEY'S PROVOCATIVE REMARKS!

Why it is imperative to clarify our war policy.

By JAMES S. ALLEN

Coming This Sunday!

KARL MARX

A special feature article

By ROBERT MINOR

Don't miss a single issue... Read the Daily Worker every day!

The Germans 'Evacuate'

By a Veteran Commander

THE German High Command announced the "evacuation" of Sychewka. However, the Germans in their haste seem to have forgotten 310 tanks, quite a lot of guns and arms and . . . 8,000 dead on the battlefield. So thoughtless of them, isn't it?

In general, their communiques continue to be a source of education in double-talk. For instance, of the Kharkov area they say today: "Our attacking divisions . . . carried the fight into the region west of the city." Well, the region "west of the city" is really anything at all between Kharkov and Le Havre (France) which happens to be exactly on the same parallel with Kharkov.

This double-talk is a good sign because it shows that the Germans have not recovered the initiative, even if they have had some success with their parry south of Kharkov where they bashed in part of General Vatutin's salient pointing at Dnepropetrovsk. This was made possible, according to the Swedish paper *Tidningen*, by the shift of three tank and nine infantry divisions from France to the Eastern Front, the "transfer" being made possible because of the hesitant attitude of the Allies in Tunisia.

IT IS reported semi-officially that Allied troops have recaptured the important road junction of Gafsa in Central Tunisia. On the other hand, U.S. patrols withdrew from Pichon further north. Rommel has not renewed his attacks from the Mareth Line after having suffered a severe setback the other day. There was no important action in the northern sector of the front.

The Allied air attack on German occupied Europe and Germany continue although at a slightly slower tempo. Attacks centered mainly on Rennes and Rouen, i.e., on communications leading to the northwest coast of France.

The Chinese are pressing the enemy on a 150-mile front. The Japanese were forced to fall back toward Kunlong on the Burma-Yunnan border after suffering reverses (the Japanese have not been able to effect a crossing of the Salween ever since they reached it in the spring of 1942).

Near Nanchang, in Kiangsi province, the enemy also suffered a defeat, with 1,500 of his troops killed.

Nothing of importance on the other fronts.

Leading Norwegian Communists Executed

STOCKHOLM, March 9.—Seventeen leading members of the Norwegian Communist Party, together with leading trade unionists, have been executed by the Nazis, says the Swedish newspaper, *Dagens Nyheter*.

Most prominent of these martyred Norwegians was Olaf Lie, organizational secretary of the Communist Party. Four victims, including a party leader named Nordboe, were members of the central committee. Another, Kvernmo, had been in charge of the party's publishing activities.

Trade unionists, murdered by the occupationists, included Olaf Praestegjerd, of the city of Oslo; and Bjorne Dalland, transport leader in Bergen.

Dalland's brother had fought the fascists in Spain, was taken prisoner, sentenced to death by Franco, later released and is now fighting with a Norwegian unit in Britain.

Other victims, apparently rounded up since last summer, were Olaf Carlsen, commissar of the Norwegian battalion in Spain, and Harald Stottelid, former editor of the *Marlinger* newspaper *Arbeiderbladet*.

The latter's son, incarcerated last spring, recently died in prison.

Commenting on these executions, the *Ekstremt* Kurier, journal of the influential Swedish Peoples Party says:

"The executed men inscribed an immortal and glorious page in the history of their country. It would be absurd to think that the Germans hoped to mislead world public opinion. No one has any doubt as to the nature of their action, which has increased their already long list of crimes.

"Among the compatriots of the executed men, this act will evoke greater disgust and the determination to throw off the Hitler yoke whatever the cost.

"Those who still try to suppress Norwegians by means of this yoke are blind and do not understand the nature of the people with whom they are dealing. The day of reckoning will come. It is not far off."

18th Group Army Gets China Aid

The first shipment of medical supplies in two years from Chungking to China's Border Region is about to go through, according to word just received here from Min Sun Yat-sen by the China Aid Council of United China Relief.

General Lin Piao, one of the heads of the 18th Group Army, has been given four trucks by the Chinese government to take back with him to Yunnan, Border Region capital 1,000 miles away. The American Red Cross in Chungking is helping United China Relief fill the trucks with sulfa drugs, anesthetics and urgently needed surgical instruments.

Swedes Protest Killing of Norse Communists

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

STOCKHOLM, March 9.—Swedish workingclass opinion is greatly angered at the execution of 17 Norwegian Communists and leading trade unionists, and many important trade organizations are adopting resolutions against the transit of German war supplies and men via Swedish territory (see adjoining column for story on Norway).

A meeting of the district committee of the Swedish Social-Democratic party, one of the largest political bodies in Sweden, held here on March 1st, adopted a resolution expressing the disgust of the Swedish people with the bloody persecutions in Norway and occupied Europe generally.

Resolutions have also been adopted by a meeting of the Stockholm Union of Telegraph and Telephone workers, 2,000 of whom met here last week. Trade Unions of foundrymen, and the painters in the industrial east-Swedish city of Goeteborg also protested. The latter levied a kroner per week from each member for ten weeks to help the people of Norway.

The Larsen and Lunham factories in Stockholm, the Tenants Union in Moundal and Ledesjoe, the Goeteborg insurance workers have also joined in the nation-wide protest.

Soviets Raise Rations For Higher Students

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

MOSCOW, March 9.—By decision of the Soviet Government, beginning with March 1, the students of institutions of higher learning of the Soviet Union are to receive the same food rations as the industrial workers.

The decision also stresses the necessity to organize this year, auxiliary farms at the universities to provide an extra source of supplies.

For this purpose the students are to be provided gratis with allotments of seed, agricultural implements, and draft cattle.

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DAILY WORKER, NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1943

The Facts Contradict Standley's Charges

Real Situation Told by U.S., Soviet Spokesman

Of all the charges which Ambassador William H. Standley made against the USSR Monday—a bombshell that is now proving to be quite a creditable and most insulting people are not kept informed yesterday, Congressman Sol Bloom, New York Democrat, head of the Foreign Relations Committee in the House, pointed out that Pravda, reaching several million Russians, printed the whole text of the lend-lease aid which the USSR has been receiving. Bloom cited the N. Y. Times for Jan. 24, 1943, which published the item about Pravda. Evidently, the Ambassador doesn't read the Soviet papers.

Neither does he listen to the Soviet radio, because only three weeks ago, Yudinilla Pavlichenko and Vladimir Pacholintsev spoke on the Soviet radio, reporting their trips to this country and Britain, and describing in detail the aid which the other United Nations are giving the USSR. The Daily Worker printed that item on Jan. 15, 1943.

And if the press and the radio aren't enough for the Ambassador, see the photo in an adjoining column, which comes from the USSR and was printed in their press. It tells of American tanks being used on the Caucasian front.

So much for the question as to whether the Soviet people know of our help. There are other questions raised by Ambassador Standley:

Is it true that the USSR is bearing the brunt of the war?

Maybe the best authorities on this would be President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill. In his speech of Nov. 10, 1942, immediately after the North African landing, Churchill said:

"The Soviets have had to repel the terrific onslaught of Germany, and in defending themselves have rendered incomparable service to the common cause. They have rendered this service by killing, or permanently putting out of action, far more millions than Germany lost in the whole of the last war."

"I recognize the force of all Premier Stalin said in his speech about the enormous weight that had been thrown on Russia. . . . Everything that he said about the disproportionate burden thrown upon them is perfectly true. . . . That is prodigious, the idea that Russia could not withstand the weight of the German army in the last war, but now is bearing the whole weight of it. As for any of it that is employed on this side in all the conquered countries, that is more than made up for by the horde of divisions provided by Finland, Rumania, Hungary and other Nazi-riden or fascist-riden states."

"The Russians have borne the burden and the heat of the day. I think it is absolutely natural on their part, and fully within their rights, to make the very strong and stark assertions which they have made. . . ."

ROOSEVELT'S SPEECH

In his speech of Sept. 8, during the most critical days of the Nazi offensive, President Roosevelt told the nation:

"Millions of German troops seem doomed to spend another cruel and bitter winter on the Russian front. Yes, the Russians are killing more Nazis and destroying more airplanes and tanks than are being smashed on any other front. They are fighting not only bravely, but brilliantly. . . ."

Is it true that the USSR has been reluctant to exchange military information with the United States?

In his speech of Oct. 13, 1942, President Roosevelt said:

"The military and naval plans of the United States are made by the joint staff of the Army and Navy which is constantly in session in Washington. . . . They meet and confer regularly with representatives of the British joint staff and with the representatives of Russia, China. . . . and other nations working in common cause."

In the New York Times only last Sunday, there was reprinted an account of an official American observation mission in the USSR during the Don-Stalingrad offensive. The account was written by Major John C. Henry, who accompanied Brig. Gen. Patrick Hurley. It was originally published in *Air Force*, the official service journal.

Henry writes:

"Neither section of our trip up to the fighting lines was a sight-seeing expedition; they were military reconnaissance missions in which every pertinent fact was laid out by the commanding generals of a great offensive operation for the official scrutiny of the officers of an Allied army. The cooperation in this respect could not have been

Here Are U.S. 'Honey' Tanks on Soviet Front



Light American tanks, known as "Honey" tanks, are shown here pushing along in the Caucasus. The photo comes from the USSR, and was undoubtedly printed widely in the Soviet press. American papers carried it some weeks ago.

more complete if we had been observers with our own forces. . . . "The staff of the (Soviet) division averaged under 30, and their reception to General Hurley was on a most friendly and cooperative man-to-man basis. They were proud of their handwork, and eager to display its every detail to us. . . ."

Here's what W. Averell Harriman, head of our mission to Moscow, had to say on "Soviet secrecy." Broadcasting from London over CBS on Oct. 14, 1941, he is quoted by the New York Times:

"Lord Beaverbrook and I worked principally with Stalin. No man could work more quickly or with greater intensity and he was frank with us, too."

"He told us what we needed to know without evasion. Members of our party were free to inspect all the factories that time allowed."

What are the facts about American lend-lease help to the USSR?

In all discussions on this subject, let's remember not to get back to the days when Americans were thinking that lend-lease help itself constitutes our only commitment in the war. That's what the defeatists and appeasers would like us to think.

Obviously, the second front is not only a question of "help" to the USSR but is the only way that we can win the war.

As for the truth about lend-lease aid:

First, there has been a considerable flow of materials to the USSR, and undoubtedly helpful.

Edward J. Stettinius Jr., in a report of Feb. 19th, said that up to January, 1943 the U. S. had sent 2,600 planes, 3,200 tanks, 31,000 trucks and jeeps.

Secretary of Agriculture, Claude Wickard said on Jan. 27 that some 17 million pounds of butter had been sent to the USSR, among other food products.

Nevertheless, remember these facts:

Up until the end of last year, 30 per cent of our lend-lease help had gone to Britain, 35 per cent had gone to British dominions such as Australia, and New Zealand and to Egypt.

Only 25 per cent of our total lend-lease shipments had gone to the USSR despite the fact that it was bearing the brunt of the war.

Second, all these shipments from the United States represented only a small fraction of our own production, and what we retained for ourselves.

In January, 1943 says Wickard, the butter we shipped was equivalent to one sixth of an ounce from each person in this country. Total shipments in 1942 represented one tenth as much as our own army required, and only 1 per cent of our total supply.

Third, it is vital to remember that

Does Ambassador Standley Read the Soviet Papers?

One of our readers called us up yesterday and told of a copy of the Soviet trade union paper, *Trud*, for Dec. 15, 1942. He saw it, he said, in the reference library of the American Russian Institute, 36 West 48th Street.

Trud, which reaches hundreds of thousands of Russian workers, ran a three-column headline reporting President Roosevelt's lend-lease report of Dec. 12.

There are two columns printed matter. The story gives details of American and British aid, and even discusses the difficulties of getting it to the USSR.

Carter Proves Soviet People Aware of Aid

Evidence that the Russian people are being at least fairly widely apprised of the aid being given them by Americans through Russian War Relief was presented today by Edward C. Carter, president of the relief agency.

United States Ambassador William H. Standley said Monday in Moscow that Soviet authorities have not informed their people of American aid being given the Soviet Union.

"I certainly am not qualified to question the general content of the Ambassador's remarks in Moscow," Carter said, "but in respect to supplies shipped to Russia by Russian War Relief we have direct evidence that the Soviet Government has taken some pains to inform Soviet citizens of the arrival of our shipments and of the fact that they come from the hearts of the American people."

As one example of the kind of evidence of which he spoke, Carter cited cables sent to Russian War Relief in the last year from Moscow and Khabarovsk by Red Army authorities, Russian journalists, leaders of religious groups and labor organizations, and civil authorities, all expressing gratitude for supplies received.

SPECIAL MEETINGS

"We have a radiogram," Carter said, "describing in detail the distribution of one consignment of clothing and other supplies to soldiers on the central front in Russia. The Red Army authorities ordered special meetings of the troops to receive these gifts and at each meeting, our correspondent radiated, 'the personnel heard with deep interest about the activities of Russian War Relief committees.'"

"We have received direct substantiation of this radiogram information in the form of personal letters from many individual soldiers on all of the Red Army fronts, including a batch of notes written by Red Army men in Stalingrad during its siege. "It is interesting to note, in this connection, that the Soviet Embassy in Washington has consistently, since organization of Russian War Relief in 1941, not only facilitated exchanges of greetings between contributors to RWR and recipients in the Soviet Union, but has encouraged them."

Let Puerto Rico Elect Its Own Governor: FDR

(Continued from Page 1)

Recommendations to Congress at a later date.

Tidings made his proposal to the Senate immediately after reading of the President's suggestion: "was 'fine,' but said this step 'was' taken, Puerto Rico would remain a problem."

"I would like to see Puerto Ricans given their freedom and their right to determine in full their own destiny."

"I would like to see the Puerto Ricans ask for this. I would like to see them go the whole length. Tidings said until this course was taken, Puerto Rico would remain a problem."

He suggested that in addition to retention of naval and military establishments in the island, the United States extend preferential trade treatment to Puerto Rico.

Soviets Thank Foreign Groups

MOSCOW, March 9 (ICN).—The Soviet press carries this announcement prominently today:

"The Supreme High Command of the Armed Forces of the USSR and the Soviet Government express their appreciation to the foreign organizations and individuals for their greetings on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the Red Army."

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Czechs in U. S. Denounce Otto In Wire to Hull

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CHICAGO, March 9. — Former subjects of the Hapsburg dynasty do not share the War and State Department's love for Archduke Otto, now masquerading as a "democrat" and a "doctor." A sharp protest has been wired to Secretary Hull and Stimson over the announced plan to organize a battalion of troops to fight under the pretender to the non-existent Austrian throne.

The Czechoslovak National Council of America, which sent the protest, asserted that the proposal to form such units from men already under arms, would "become a tool of Hapsburg propaganda for the restoration of the Austro-Hungarian Empire under Hapsburg rule, so repulsive to all nations which formerly suffered under the Hapsburg yoke."

They charged that Hapsburg propaganda and conspiracies were aimed "against the Czechoslovak, the Yugoslav and the Polish governments in exile, and in effect is a disruptive influence which has done and is doing much harm to the American cause and to the common cause of all liberty-loving peoples."

Several people contrasted Secretary Hull's willingness to provide the Austrian pretender with an army, to his and the War Department's refusal to arm the Palestinian and Stateless Jews to fight Hitler; they found it strange.

Red Army Pounds at Vyazma Line

(Continued from Page 1)

below Lake Imen on the Leningrad front, and Orel.

The Transcaucasian agency commentary said that Stavka Russia was under attack from north and south on a scale approaching the intensity of first World War operations in which, after preparatory drum fire, Soviet tank and infantry divisions, under swarms of battle planes, drove at the city.

The Soviet capture of Sergo-Ivanovka was reported in the Tuesday midday Red Army communique, which said also that in the same Chistak-Sychevka area the German garrison of a large inhabited place was wiped out and that more than 30 inhabited places were taken.

The communique reported that on the Sea of Azov front west of Rostov, Red Army scouts in the enemy rear captured prisoners who showed them a German headquarters. The scouts attacked the headquarters and captured several officers and men who were taken back to headquarters.

West of Lvov, on the Kurak-Orel front, the Red Army captured several strongly fortified inhabited places, the midday communique said.

A dispatch of the Moscow Young Communists' Truth said that when the Red Army captured Rzhnev, normally a city of 60,000 people, they found only 340 persons remaining.

Sheriff Lies—Negro Faces Lynch Mob

(Continued from Page 1)

would be returned to Mississippi only to be lynched, point out that in these times of gasoline rationing and rubber shortage the sheriff drove a car to New York to return the prisoner.

"We believe this to be a tipoff that Burrows would be lynched even before he arrived in Gulfport, because it would be easier to be 'overpowered' on some lonely country road than it would be for the prisoner to be taken off a train."

PETITION FOR HEARING

Burrows, through his NAACP attorneys, yesterday petitioned the Court for recall of the warrant of arrest and for a hearing. The petition declares that in ordinary times the Governor would be more than justified in recalling his warrant and in refusing to grant extradition, but that in this period of national crisis he should do so as a matter of national unity and national morale.

The figures cited on the number of recorded lynchings for Mississippi were provided by the National Lawyers Guild, which yesterday joined the NAACP, the National Negro Congress, and other organizations and persons, in Burrows' petition to the Governor to recall the warrant of arrest previously issued and to grant a hearing.

Standley Not 'Wise Or Correct': Willkie

Wendell L. Willkie said yesterday that he believes the Russian people are fully aware of the aid given them by the United States, and expressed the opinion that Ambassador William H. Standley's charges the day before yesterday were neither "wise nor correct."

Referring also to Vice-President Henry Wallace's speech at Delaware, Ohio, on Sunday in which he speculated on "double-crossing of Russia," Willkie said:

"Both the Russian Government and its people feel that they are bearing the brunt of the war—and in number of casualties that is and has been true for a long time.

"We are sending supplies in increasing quantities as our present way of helping and perhaps we are entitled to more credit than we are receiving, but naturally the Russians like any people look upon the loss of lives of their own young men as more important than materials and supplies.

"The Russians have long thought that we owed the duty to relieve them from pressure by presently opening a second European front. They have likewise thought it the best military strategy for the United Nations to do so. Our military authorities have thought otherwise.

Welles Says Gov't Was Not Consulted

(Continued from Page 1)

great enterprise in which they are joined for the purpose of defeating utterly the Axis tyrannies and for the purpose of insuring the security and the liberties of the people of the United Nations would not be worth much if it were not based upon complete trust and understanding between all of them.

"I believe that that trust and understanding exists, and I am perfectly confident that anything Ambassador Standley may have said would not have been intended to and did not cast any doubt in that trust and understanding. For the time being I am going to limit myself to that statement."

The administration's foreign policy spokesmen on Capitol Hill were even more explicit in disowning Standley's statement which came just as extending of the lend-lease act was being discussed in the House.

Senator Tom Connally, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said that Standley's statement was "most unfortunate."

Rep. Sol. Bloom, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, termed the statement "very unfortunate."

Both Connally and Bloom have been in touch with the State Department since Standley conducted his remarkable press conference in Moscow.

STANDLEY INEPT

"It does not lie with me to criticize the ineptness of our Ambassador to Russia but information which reaches me convinces me that the Russian government and people do know of the aid which we are trying to get to them."

Connally made this significant comment about the Standley statement:

"I know it was a shock and a surprise to those in authority in the United States."

Bloom and Connally cited chapter and verse to show that the Russian people are being kept informed of the aid which is being sent to the Soviet Union.

They pointed out, for example, that the New York Times of Jan. 24 quoted a news item in Pravda, one of the leading Soviet newspapers, about lend-lease aid to the Soviet Union.

It was reported here that the Axis radio is going to town on Standley's press conference, quoting it extensively in broadcasts to Latin America and all over in an effort to split United Nations unity.

Standley's remarks were picked up eagerly by defeatists in Congress.

Senator Burton K. Wheeler, the

Russian Villagers Hail Liberators



Rejoicing at her freedom from the Nazi yoke, the Russian peasant (upper picture) impulsively embraces a Red Army soldier who helped her escape from her village. Note the happy smiles from the Soviet soldiers who know their mission—destroy the Nazis on Soviet soil. The villager's joy is mixed with sorrow for what she has lost. In the picture below, two Hitlerite soldiers found the "intention" of Hitler a one-way ticket to Hades.

Illinois Faces New GOP Plan To Soak Poor

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CHICAGO, March 9.—A new application of the Republican "soak the poor to spare the rich" tax program has blossomed out here in a bill prepared by the Illinois Chamber of Commerce to be submitted to the State legislature.

The C of C bill proposed to remit to Illinois counties 25 per cent of the state sales tax, on condition that the same amount be deducted from the county levy on real estate and personal property. To prevent the refund being used for greater services to the people, the C of C provides that the county must fix its tax levy before the refund is granted; then the amount of sales tax money refunded will be deducted from the county levy.

Illinois levies a two per cent sales tax on retail business. In cases of small purchases, this amounts as high as six per cent. The storekeeper collects this, and pays two per cent on his sales; perhaps there is another bill in the state legislature to "forgive" those merchants who have not paid the tax after collecting it.

A sales tax is often called an "inverted income tax" because it bears heaviest on small incomes. It does not bear at all on the huge "savings" of profiteers. The larger part of a man's income it takes to keep him alive, the more tax he pays; the smaller amounts he buys, the more he pays.

The Illinois Chamber of Commerce wants this money collected from the poor turned back to the wealthy real estate owners as a free gift.

"Every tax payer pays a county tax," says the C of C spokesman Arthur E. Kaiser. That statement is simply false, for most people pay no county tax, though they do pay taxes, such as the sales tax. Most people's "tax bill" is included in their rent.

President Roosevelt cancelled his afternoon press conference, and has not yet commented on Standley's remarks.

CHAPTERS MADE LAST AUGUST, THAT 25,000 wives of servicemen each month are in need of some such assistance.

Private relief agencies, Army and Navy Relief and the Red Cross itself are not able to meet this tremendous need.

Twenty-eight states had already started programs under plans approved by the Children's Bureau, but all funds for carrying them on have now been exhausted.

It seems incredible that Congress should have refused to approve the tiny fraction of the six billion dollar appropriation needed to give this aid to the wives of the men who are giving their lives to our country. The Committee based its refusal on a technicality which could easily have been ignored. The result is to

delay relief to these women while a new bill is drafted and introduced to meet their needs.

Even the most rabid exponents of economy in the House, however, promised to support such a bill. The Congress of Women's Auxiliaries of the CIO will do all it can to speed action.

We realize, however, that the need for maternity care is only a minor part of the problem facing most wives of servicemen. The vital problem is "How am I going to support my baby on \$22 a month?" Already the CIO auxiliary councils in San Francisco and Los Angeles have started pressure campaigns on Congress to demand increased allowances for service wives with young children.

Absenteeism--How to Cut It Down to 2%

(Continued from Page 1)

Nelson and War Manpower Commission Chief Paul V. McNutt to harness energies of the 2,000 labor-management committees for the solution of this problem.

JOINT COUNCIL ACTIVE

A Joint War Production Council functions on all cylinders in the shop. An officer of Local 202, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, CIO, sole bargaining agent, works full time as Council executive.

Paid by the company, he gives his attention to carrying out the decisions of the labor-management committees reach joint committees exist in all departments on all shifts.

The Council tackles causes as well as effects. Take the question of transportation, an important reason for absenteeism in many parts of the country.

Westinghouse was one of the first plants in the nation to work out a share-the-car system. Long before gas rationing became a fact, the labor-management committee had taken this problem in hand and worked out an arrangement which functions effectively.

Other factors contribute to Westinghouse's achievements. Alert government officials and managers could learn a lot by studying them.

The union has been functioning at Westinghouse for years and has long since abolished many of the coercive policies which some anti-labor companies still follow. These policies increase absenteeism.

ABOLISH COERCION

The practice, for example, of laying people off as a method of imposing plant discipline is virtually unknown. This still prevails, however, in many other plants and actually serves to encourage absenteeism because workers grow to feel that their presence on the job is well scheduled. There are few layoffs.

The establishment of smoothly functioning grievance machinery also contributes. Workers, who know that grievances they beef about will be dealt with right at the top if they're not settled before that, are able to give their full attention to production.

Rickenbacker's recent tirades against American workers made Westinghouse unionists indignant. They wrote him an open letter which warned the former captain: "You should be told plainly that your slanderous remarks about the workers are detrimental to the war effort."

MAXIMUM OUTPUT

They cite a clause from their union's national contract with Westinghouse which reads: "The union believes that the war production effort demands that absenteeism be cut to a minimum and therefore condemns the practice of

any employee absenting himself on a weekday in favor of any overtime days."

Noting that Westinghouse absenteeism has been held down to 3 per cent, the union adds:

"How do you suppose the thousands of good workers at this plant react to your public statement on this subject? Do you think your nasty remarks are likely to encourage them to greater efforts?"

"Or do you think you are more likely to create an attitude of 'What's the use; nobody appreciates what we are doing?'"

"The truth probably is, Captain, that you don't know and are too busy to bother."

"The vast majority of the men at the fighting fronts have left the factories. They are men like us. They worked with us. They have faith in us. They would resent your using them to take from the workers something which they had fought for before they left the factory for the front lines. Moreover, they have every right to expect to find at least the same conditions of employment when they come back to us."

"Yes, I'm certain they will expect us not to fall for your ruse to eliminate overtime pay in order to obtain greater profits for the privileged few already making fortunes out of this war."

"Well, Captain, this is how I feel about the whole thing, and I thought I would let you know about it before I scratched your name off my list of heroes."

Heavy Bombers

Raid Solomons' Bases of Foe

WASHINGTON, March 9 (UP).—Heavy U. S. bombers have made new raids on enemy bases in the Solomons which, Navy Secretary Frank Knox said today, the Japanese are finding it increasingly difficult to supply.

Knox asserted at a press conference that while the Japanese communications are becoming weaker our own positions in the Solomons are stronger than ever. Subsequently a Navy communique reported that new raids had been made on four Solomons bases and on Kiska in the Aleutians.

Knox declined to say whether we were planning to go on the offensive.

"Have the Japanese actually lost so much shipping that they are having extreme difficulties in supplying their remote bases in the Pacific?" he was asked.

"I won't say extreme difficulties," he replied. "I would say increasing difficulties."

Welfare Parley Tackles War Issues

Welfare problems of America at war were linked in a dozen ways with the nation's manpower problems yesterday at the sessions of the National Conference of Social Work in Hotel Pennsylvania.

More than a thousand out-of-town delegates from all over the Eastern part of the United States, and over 2,000 local delegates and visitors are attending various sessions of the giant "regional meeting."

The groups represented included dozens of social service organizations and religious groups such as the National Federation of Social Workers, National Federation of Settlements, YWCA, Child Welfare League of America, USO and Save the Children Federation.

A year from now, stated Alvin Roseman, Assistant to Chairman, War Manpower Commission, "War industry and civilian supporting activities will be manned by men over 38, by women, by the physically handicapped and by workers under 18."

Under these circumstances, he said, "The 'work or fight' threat will be of little avail" in curbing absenteeism, urging that we cannot assume "that the patriotism and willingness to sacrifice in the defense of our nation's life differs so greatly between the men who fight with machine guns and those who fight with riveting guns."

He urged adequate housing, schools, health and safety measures and community feeding as effective ways of combating manpower losses.

WARTIME SERVICES

Miss Katherine Lenroot, U. S. Children's Bureau head, urged wartime social services for children. "We had gone on spending money year after year," she said, "for police services, juvenile courts and institutions for delinquents, when investment in more adequate aid to dependent children and community day care services would have prevented a sizeable share of the juvenile delinquency which was proving so costly in financial and in human terms."

For working mothers, she urged "community housekeeping" as well as child-care services—such as the British restaurants—neighborhood centers where clothes can be repaired, laundry service, etc.

Dr. Allen V. Kellner of New York University, speaking before a special group yesterday afternoon, on "Children in Wartime," emphasized that it is unrealistic to put off action on child-care needs in order to argue about what kind of care is best for them.

"The tough and realistic question," she said, "is, do we have children who are not getting the proper care? The answer is, yes."

She explained, "It's a case of studying the problem and facing the need of strengthening services to children all up and down the line."

Dr. Kellner made a special plea for children from eight to twelve and for younger adolescents to have a chance to participate in the war effort and prepare themselves to build and live in the post-war world. Children, especially girls, of these ages he described as "the forgotten children."

She told in detail of the way in which the problems of children—from infancy to adolescence—have been handled in Great Britain. There, she said, "nothing is left to the chance that volunteer agencies will be adequately staffed and financed. The British government has lent a hand with the organization, and the money, too, is forthcoming—that's the beauty of the thing!"

Dr. John P. Peters, of Yale University School of Medicine, at another session, stated, "Modern medical care cannot be provided to the people at large under the present system of individualistic private practice with fee-for-service payment."

He urged, instead, community experiments in which "well-balanced groups" of doctors should serve the local population "in industrial and rural communities."

T. J. S. Warner, Public Welfare Director in Baltimore, congratulated the Office of Civilian Defense for "organizing the home front so as to be of maximum use in the war effort."

As the Daily Worker went to press last night, Walter B. Miller, Assistant Federal Security Administrator, was scheduled to address the evening session on the social implications of manpower mobilization.

"Millions of O.C.D. volunteers," he pointed out, "must have asked themselves questions as to social conditions for the first time."

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Fur Leader Honors Foster On 62nd Year

A warm tribute to William F. Foster, national chairman of the Communist Party, was issued yesterday by Ben Gold, president of the International Fur and Leather Workers Union, CIO, as preparations went forward for a huge testimonial honoring Foster on his 62nd birthday.

The testimonial, a reception sponsored by outstanding trade unionists, will be held Sunday, March 14, at 2 P. M. at the Hotel Diplomat, 108 W. 43rd St.

Frederick N. Myers, a vice-president of the National Maritime Union, CIO, is chairman of the committee in charge of arrangements.

Gold, one of the nation's best known leaders of labor, hailed the occasion as an opportunity to honor Foster for his invaluable contributions to the trade union movement and to the nation as a whole.

TRIBUTE TO FOSTER

During a quarter of a century of friendship with Foster, he said, he has seen Foster's views "gain the recognition of great masses as the irrefutable truth and the only way out to a better life of peace, progress and happiness."

"For many a decade," Gold said, "Foster led the struggle for the organization of the millions of formerly unorganized American workers, for industrial unionism, unity between black and white workers, and many other correct trade union issues which aimed to improve the conditions of American labor, strengthen the labor movement as a bulwark against fascism and safeguard American democracy."

"This program, long condemned and boycotted, is today a reality. International labor unity for which Foster has worked these many years and for which he was opposed by many so-called labor leaders is today recognized by true leaders of the labor movement as the guarantee for a speedy winning of the war and the peace. Progressive trade unionism throughout the years supported by Foster as the only correct and practical trade union policy is no longer considered a 'crime' but a vital necessity."

Garden Rallies

Vow Vengeance For Brutalities

For the second time in seven days New York people filled Madison Square Garden last night in a great demonstration against the massacre of two million Jewish people in the Axis lands of Europe.

The demonstration took the form of a gigantic pageant with 1,000 actors entitled "We Shall Never Die."

Paul Muni, Edward Robinson, Luther Adler, Sylvia Sydney, Jacob Ben Ami, Eleanor Mendelsohn, Herbert Rudley and other famous artists were scheduled to take part in the pageant.

A second performance at 11 P. M. is expected to fill the Garden again.

Billy Rose was the producer. Moss Hart had charge of the staging and Ben Hecht wrote the script.

Inonu Asks Premier

Reform Turkish Cabinet

ANKARA, March 8 (Delayed) (UP).—Premier Sukru Saracoglu's cabinet resigned today, in accordance with the constitution, after the rejection to a second four-year term of President Inonu.

NO MORE NEEDLE CHANGING

4000 PLAYS

NO MORE NEEDLE CHANGING

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Unions Aroused, Press Action on Legislation for Victory

Cleveland Machinists Plan Fight

By Sig. Wenger

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CLEVELAND, March 9.—A thousand local union officers, shop committees and active members of the Cleveland District of the AFL Machinists Union packed the Sons of Italy Auditorium for an emergency legislative rally called on three days' notice, under the slogan "Fight the Axis, Not Labor!"

President Matthew DeMore opened the meeting with warning to legislators in Columbus and Washington that they could not knife labor under the guise of "wartime emergency."

"The fight to protect the interests of our membership can no longer be carried on in the shops dealing with individual employers, as in peacetime," DeMore declared.

Harvey Vahuka, chairman of the District 54 I. A. of M. Legislative Committee, dealing with the reactionary bills introduced in Columbus and Washington, said:

"While labor has been occupied with the problems of winning the war, working long hours... reactionary employer interests have been feverishly preparing to place labor in a legislative straitjacket, thereby making a mockery of the principles for which our boys are dying on the battlefields."

"Just as the Axis propagandists," Vahuka continued, "strive to sow distrust among the United Nations, by once more trying to revive the 'Bolshevik' myth while the armies of Soviet Russia are marching forward with tremendous strides, here at home appeasers and Quislings howl about 'strikes' and 'absenteeism' when the record shows that labor is doing a wonderful job under very difficult conditions."

The meeting unanimously approved the District's 1943 Legislative Program which includes these demands:

"An offensive on the European continent" to carry out the Casablanca decisions; support of the Tolson-Pepper-Kilgore bills for "centralized, nation-wide planning... with direct participation by labor;" support of the President's 7-point program for "stabilization of our whole war economy," including real wage stabilization based on the cost of living; "America must erase the blot of the poll tax at once..." to face the world as a severe advocate for freedom and democracy; and several other progressive planks.

UNITY STRESSED

Phil Hannah, Secretary and Legislative Agent of the Ohio Federation of Labor, main guest speaker, explained the Ohio Federation's fight against anti-labor and anti-war legislation, particularly in the state capital at Columbus.

Dealing with the bitter fight against the Taft-Bricker campaign to wipe out the women's labor laws, the leader of the Ohio AFL declared:

"Employers have not touched the reservoir of female labor, particularly the Negro women, who are still discriminated against."

Hannah made another significant statement when, in dealing with the unity of the CIO, AFL, RR Brotherhoods and United Mine Workers on legislative action in Ohio, he said:

"Complete unity and cooperation between all branches of organized labor in Columbus now exists."

He pointed out that "there have been attempts to divide us, but they haven't succeeded."

Others who addressed the meeting were J. J. Murphy, Grand Lodge Representative and National Labor Representative of the I. A. of M. to the War Labor Board, and Earl Melton, international vice-president of the machinists.

Textile Firm Locks Out 2,000 Workers

(Special to the Daily Worker)

LAWRENCE, Mass., March 9.—2,000 workers of the worsted division of the Pacific Mills are idle as a result of the company's lockout of workers in the mill's primary departments, and its discharge of weavers who protested new rates on civilian cloth wages.

The company's excuse for "laying off" hundreds of workers was a "shortage" of wool, but the Textile Workers Union, CIO, has pointed out that huge stocks of wool are on hand in Lawrence itself, with enough in the Pacific Mills to have kept all hands busy for at least a week.

George Baldanzi, vice-president of the TWU, charged that these moves by the company were directly aimed at smashing union organization. In response to a wire from the War Labor Board ordering the workers to report back at their jobs, Baldanzi wired back that this order will be obeyed immediately if the board will make clear that the order covers all the workers, including those locked out of their jobs or fired by the company.

All Arizona Labor Join Victory Council

(Special to the Daily Worker)

PHOENIX, Ariz., March 9.—Following a conference with representatives of the CIO, AFL and Railroad Brotherhoods, on initiative of Governor Osborn, the Arizona Labor Victory Council which will unite this state's labor movement on an eight-point win-the-war program, was set up.

St. Louis UE Opens Drive On Legislation

(Special to the Daily Worker)

ST. LOUIS, March 9.—Coordinated action on legislative action by the United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers locals here was planned at a meeting of members of local legislative committees Sunday.

The meeting organized a permanent "Joint Legislative Committee" of UE locals of the city, to consist of the members of all local committees. It will meet regularly the first Sunday of each month.

As an immediate start in division of work in view of the many issues to be handled, the meeting assigned responsibility for leading the immediate work to one of four pressing issues to each of four local legislative committees present. Local 825, at the U. S. O. Building, undertook to handle the campaign against the proposal of the Public Service Company to abolish weekly street car bus passes and eliminate certain bus lines. The local already has collected several thousand signatures to petitions opposing the proposal.

To Local 1104 was assigned the job of campaigning for the right kind of manpower legislation, namely the Pepper-Kilgore bill, and against the various manpower bills proposed by the UE such as the Austin-Wadsworth, Bankhead, and Kilgore bills. Local 1128 was assigned to handle the drive against the Hodge bill, and Local 1102, the drive for the UE's tax program.

Proposals adopted by the meeting included recommendations that the paper published by each local carry a column on legislative action, written by the chairman of its legislative committee, and that each committee make a report at every meeting of the local, shop stewards, and executive board. Full representation of UE locals at a proposed legislative conference of the United Labor Committee (CIO, AFL and other union) was urged upon the locals.

Cleveland Feels Light Earthquake

(UP)

CLEVELAND, March 9.—An earthquake, the most severe in nearly 20 years, shook Cleveland and nearby cities of northern Ohio for two and a half minutes last night.

No damage was reported but newspapers and radio stations were flooded with telephone calls from anxious residents who reported homes and apartment buildings shaken severely. Some persons said pictures were knocked off walls.

The tremor was recorded on a seismograph at John Carroll University here at 11:25 P. M. It was felt throughout northern Ohio and western Pennsylvania and was noted as far south as Columbus and Dayton, O.

Rev. J. S. Joliat, S. J., the university seismologist, said he could not determine the quake's location but said he thought it originated southwest of Cleveland, within 20 or 30 miles.

The last recorded quake in this region was almost six years ago to the day. It occurred at 44 minutes and 55 seconds after midnight, on March 9, 1937.

On Feb. 28, 1925, an earthquake shook Cleveland and its surrounding area for a full minute, causing tall buildings in the downtown section to sway perceptibly.

ALP Urges State Economic Council

(UP)

ALBANY, March 9.—An American Labor Party bill calling for creation of a State Economic Council was introduced in the Legislature today by Sen. Daniel Guttman and Assemblyman Fred G. Moritt, Democrats elected in Brooklyn with ALP endorsement.

Drafted by Isidor Lazarus, former State Assistant Attorney General, and the Party's legislative committee, the bill provides for financing a \$300,000 revolving fund to plan and encourage industrial activity, full employment and vocational training.

The council would be composed of 15 members, including the State Industrial Commissioner, and 14 others to be nominated by the Governor. Each member, except the commissioner, would receive \$12,000 a year and terms would last six years. Initial appointments, however, would be split into three and six-year periods.

Conn. CIO Councils Rap Luce

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., March 9.—Responding enthusiastically to an emergency call issued jointly by the Bridgeport and Stamford Industrial Union Councils, delegates from almost every CIO local in Fairfield County assembled here Sunday and set up permanent machinery to counteract the disruptive imperialistic activities of the district's notorious Congresswoman, Clare Boothe Luce.

The meeting was summoned at three days' notice, and the call emphasized the danger of such measures as the Hodge Bill, the Disney amendment to eliminate the \$25,000 salary limitation, and the Bankhead and Pace bills to wreck the food program through destruction of price ceilings.

The call demanded more action on the Pepper-Kilgore-Toylan Bill, passage of anti-poll tax legislation and restoration of the funds deleted by House Appropriations Committee "economizers" for child care, maternity benefits and health measures.

Attending the meeting were strong and representative delegations from the General Electric, Auto-Ordnance, Columbia and Basick Locals of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, Jenkins Valve and Rolling Mills Locals of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, Vought-Sikorsky Local of the United Auto Workers, Stanley Steel Local of the United Steelworkers, as well as representatives from U. S. Aluminum, the Journeymen Tailors and other shops.

The delegation of the Stamford Industrial Union Council represented Stamford Rolling Mills and several locals of the Gas, Coke and Chemical Workers.

DELEGATES BLAST LUCE

Delegate after delegate expressed sharp opposition to the anti-administration, anti-United Nations speeches of Mrs. "Globe Trotter" Luce. To register the opposition of Fairfield County labor, a mass petition was voted, which will be circulated in all shops, calling on Mrs. Luce to cease her splitting activities and get behind the victory program of President Roosevelt and the labor movement. A spontaneous move developed to send a representative to Washington immediately to interview Mrs. Luce and also to take part in the national Conference to Abolish the Poll Tax. Samuel Gruber, of Stamford, was chosen delegate, with Donald Bridgewater of Vought-Sikorsky alternate.

The conference established a permanent Fairfield County Legislative Committee, with representatives of all locals on it. Edwin Brook of Vought-Sikorsky, was elected chairman. Josephine Willard, of General Electric, and Gruber were named secretaries.

Among the forthcoming plans of the committee great stress is being placed on the calling of a united county-wide meeting, to which AFL unions and all other community organizations will be invited. Local steps of this kind were reported to the meeting as already in operation in Stamford and the heavily industrial East Side of Bridgeport.

Correction

A typographical error occurred in yesterday's Daily Worker in a caption under a two-column picture of the CIO Community Conference held here last Saturday. A phrase should have read "Lower Manhattan Community Conference" instead of "Communist Conference."

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PAGING CAPTAIN RICKENBACKER

Dear Captain Rickenbacker:

Please don't rock the boat. Remember, there were other heroes in the rubber boot with you. Among those alongside of the chief executive of the Eastern Air Lines was a member of the United Textile Workers Union.

Regardless of what his name may be, regardless of his past heroism and present intentions, he who seeks to pit our soldiers in uniform against our soldiers in overalls is rendering priceless service to Hitler and his Axis.

No heroic achievement of yesterday should serve as a license for any one undermining today the fine feeling prevailing between the soldiers of production turning out the tools of victory and the soldiers at the front using these tools for victory. There can be no worse disservice to our country and no higher service to Hitler than to disrupt our national unity by promoting suspicion and antagonism between soldiers on the firing line and soldiers on the assembly line.

Why do some individuals seek to stir up bad blood between American soldiers and American workers? Aren't both red-blooded members of one great family—the American people? Besides, who has more brothers, fathers, sons and sweethearts in the armed forces than the working people in the army of production?

Please don't forget: The OPA has revealed that our biggest munitions magnates have been making fantastic profits. Its comparison of 1941 profits with those of the four year period (1934-1939) shows the following increases: General Motors, 20 percent; Curtiss-Wright, 244%; Bethlehem Steel, 123%; Douglas Aircraft, 200%; Consolidated Aircraft, 222%; Glenn Martin, 177%; United Aircraft, 231%; New York Shipbuilding, 2,420%; Lockheed Aircraft, 961%. In 1941 Boeing Airplane garnered \$4,118,000—as against a loss of \$240,000 in the pre-war period. Oh yes! you might raise the question of what taxes have been paid by these munitions magnates? They have jacked up prices all along the line and that their profits on sales amounted from 5.1% in 1939 to 13.5% last year. Thus, in 1942, corporations cleaned up over 20 billion dollars—nearly 800% more than in 1931.

May we humbly suggest that the next time you address factory owners (absentee as well as active) and factory workers you tell them that they ought to do some tall thinking about the following facts recently brought home by Price Administrator Prentiss M. Brown: "It may be fairly said that business, small as well as large, is in a better position today than at any previous time." To illustrate, an analysis of 1,224 corporations shows that they have jacked up prices all along the line and that their profits on sales amounted from 5.1% in 1939 to 13.5% last year. Thus, in 1942, corporations cleaned up over 20 billion dollars—nearly 800% more than in 1931.

Tories and Labor-baiters of all stripes are filling the air and leading the press with the hokum that Labor is imperiling the stabilization of prices. The very opposite is true. It is the failure to stabilize prices that is imperiling Labor.

To put into the trenches the men skilled in turning out the tools of victory would rob our country of these very tools; to put into the factories the men trained to use rather than produce the tools of victory would rob us of our finest fighting man where they can do most good.

We wonder why anyone should now be forgetting the time-tested maxim about putting square pegs into round holes. Such policies help nobody and hurt everything.

To have a common sense thing; to continue worthy of the fine spirit that goes into heroism is something else. That always requires courageous loyalty to the welfare of the people rather than routine conformity.

PROGRESSIVE LODGE NO. 1000

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MACHINISTS
Affiliated With the American Federation of Labor

The above ad in a Peoria, Illinois, paper, is the way one local of the International Association of Machinists (IAM), since up Capt. Rickenbacker, and his anti-labor slanders. The ad is typical of the growing recognition among labor unions that Labor's reply must be as widespread as the attacks of its enemies.

Charge N. J. Utility Still Bars Negroes

(Special to the Daily Worker)

NEWARK, March 9.—The Public Service Corp. was today charged with holding tight to its anti-Negro hiring policy in face of shrinking manpower supply as the threat of a Northern New Jersey transportation breakdown increased. The charge was made by Leonard H. Goldsmith,

national CIO representative in New Jersey, in a letter to Joseph E. Conlon, President of the Public Utilities Commission and to heads of the principal Federal war agencies.

Goldsmith wrote: "The shortage of bus drivers is caused by the refusal of the major bus companies, particularly Public Service Corp., to utilize a huge untapped source of labor supply. This source of manpower is our Negro citizens who have been systematically kept from employment as bus drivers. These thousands of Americans have been discriminated against by Public

Service Corp. and as a result now Public Service comes weeping to the public asking us to be patient with their poor service because there is a manpower shortage. The results of a survey made by the CIO show that there is not one Negro employed as a bus driver by Public Service Corp. and this is true of most of the other major bus companies.

"The CIO is prepared to submit to you or any other authorized body, proof and testimony of many Negroes who have been refused employment for no apparent reason."

Under the war effort, Nor will it serve the purposes of stabilization of wages if we just attack the War Labor Board, despite our justified demand for revision of the Little Steel formula. We must always bear in mind that our union and our entire membership are pledged to the fullest support of President Roosevelt in the prosecution of the war to a speedy victory.

Our fight must be concentrated against the reactionaries and defeatists in Congress, the Martin Dies, the Wheelers, the Hobbes, and their ilk; against the NAM and their Rickenbackers and others who seek to sabotage the President's anti-inflation and war program by undermining and discrediting every agency created by the President. These reactionaries seek to divide the nation through anti-labor legislation by means of inciting race hatred, through elimination of appropriations requested by the President to safeguard the health and morale of the nation.

They seek to provoke stoppages of work and strikes to prepare a receptive public opinion for more anti-labor legislation. We must be mighty careful in our words and deeds not to play into the hands of the defeatists who want to prevent the victory of the United Nations.

THE BIG TASK
It is therefore the main task of our union to mobilize the membership for a consistent fight for the realization of President Roosevelt's

entire anti-inflation program, which includes stabilization of wages, strict control of ceiling prices by the OPA, democratic rationing of all civilian goods, including dresses, and for an equitable tax program.

The national administration has the responsibility of developing a consistent daily struggle against the reactionaries in the houses of legislation and all other reactionaries and defeatists.

In order to arouse the entire membership of our union it is essential to organize legislative committees in every local union with the purpose of organizing parallel committees in every shop in the industry to fight against all anti-labor and anti-war legislation.

Experience taught us that no union administration is capable of solving these very difficult problems by decision on top. Active members must be rallied around the union in the greatest possible number for the mobilization of the membership.

It should also be realized that no union is able to solve the difficult problem of stabilization of wages on an industry basis alone, as proposed by the arch defeatist in the labor movement, John L. Lewis.

The prerequisite for the success of such campaign is unity in the labor movement. Our union can and should take upon itself the task to help bring about labor unity based on a program of support to President Roosevelt, not only in words, but deeds.

Wage-Hour Chief Hits Rickenbacker On Absenteeism

(Special to the Daily Worker)

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 9.—Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker was indulging in "pure hokum" in some of his recent statements before the New York State Legislature, L. Metcalfe Walling, administrator of the U. S. Labor Department's wage and hour and public contracts division, told a meeting of Western Massachusetts employers and officials of labor unions in Hotel Kimball.

While not mentioning Rickenbacker by name, Walling, who spoke in general on the wage and hour question and absenteeism had this to say:

"I want to take up here just one misrepresentation of the Fair Labor Standards Act that was made in a recent speech (Feb. 22) before the New York State Legislature in Albany."

"I have the honor and the duty of administering the Fair Labor Standards Act and I have the duty to set this misrepresentation here and now."

"The statement was made that, 'Experience has proved that manufacturers in many industries who are operating on the incentive plan are showing an increase in production per man-power hour of at least one-third over those operating under the Wage and Hour Law.'"

"There then followed a calculation with some astronomical figures intended to indicate how this would free so and so many workers. Now this is pure hokum."

"The fact is that thousands upon thousands of employers use incentive plans under the Fair Labor Standards Act and there is nothing whatsoever in the act that stops the use of incentive plans," Walling said. "All the incentive plans that are in operation in this country in the manufacture of goods for interstate commerce are of necessity under the Fair Labor Standards Act and I tell you this simple fact that anyone who states or implies in a public forum that incentive plans are not working under the Fair Labor Standards Act is either recklessly ignorant or deliberately hoping to confuse."

"Now, actually, the Wage and Hour Law's overtime provisions represent a most effective force in keeping down absenteeism in industry," Walling added. "Those who want to scrap this law and at the same time get rid of absenteeism seem to forget that historically, years before this law was passed, time and one-half for overtime was introduced into union contracts and was characteristic of wide segments of American industry. The Wage and Hour Law simply incorporated into law customary means and conditions."

REAL INCENTIVE
Pointing out that a person who stays out of work long enough to reduce his total working hours in a week to 40 has robbed himself of all of his time and a half pay, Walling said that at a time when the Nation is trying to combat absenteeism it would be "extremely shortsighted and foolish to do away with one of the best incentives of all to an employee to work a 48-hour week or more."

Walling said he knew of no other group fighting absenteeism from war plants "so hard and so effectively as the labor unions themselves."

"Wherever good records are kept," he said, "and you would be surprised how few real records there

are on a subject so vigorously discussed, you are likely to find that the great bulk of absenteeism for unnecessary personal reasons is confined to a relatively few members of the working force. Those are the people to put the pressure on—social pressure, union pressure, management pressure, and, if necessary, draft board pressure."

He also called for other steps to eliminate absenteeism, the greatest possible adjusting of hours to the needs of workers being among them, he said, as well as personal follow-up by labor-management committees.

Observing that as he reads the newspapers "it sometimes seems to me as if a good many of them feel as if all our toil so far on the home front has been a flat failure," Walling said comparison with the days of World War I will show the tremendous strides forward that have been made.

BIG INCREASE

War production in November was up four and one third times that month in the previous year, he said, whereas in the first World War an increase of only 15 per cent was shown for the duration.

In noting that strikes have affected less than one-tenth of this country's total war production, Walling said it is a better record than that of Great Britain which has been closer to the war front and under much more pressure from air attacks.

Some people are using what they call absenteeism as a stick to beat labor with, he said, adding:

"A year ago they were crying out about strikes and exaggerating them. Later they were campaigning against the basic structure of American wages, which for years has included a premium for overtime work."

"... So from week to week," he said, "a campaign to smear labor has changed its whole basis to present a moving target and a difficult one for the war to catch up with."

Walling then referred to the "trumped up" story about a "supposed ship strike at Guadalcanal in which workers were supposed to have refused to unload desperately needed supplies on a Sunday." Adm. Halsey gave the lie to that story, said Walling.

Leaders of both the CIO and AFL in Western Massachusetts, have unanimously backed up Walling's attack on Rickenbacker.

FSA Awaits Mexico Aid On Farm Labor

(UP)

MEXICO CITY, March 9.—U. S. Farm Security Administration representatives awaited only permission of Mexican authorities to send 200 workers daily into California to help harvest citrus and asparagus crops.

Authoritative quarters said at least 1,000 workers were needed to harvest citrus crops in the Los Angeles area and a small number in the Sacramento Valley asparagus fields. Demand for agricultural workers in both areas was described as "immediate and pressing."

Last August Mexican workers were started to western U. S. fields, but on Feb. 4, reportedly because of changes in the Department of Labor, the movement was halted.

Francis Trullie began yesterday as Secretary of Labor, succeeding Ignacio Garcia Teller, who resigned Feb. 4, and it was expected that Trullie will take up the farm labor program immediately.

FSA officials here said that although they had a problem in finding sufficient railroad transportation for Mexican workers, they could start moving 200 a day into the United States as soon as Mexican officials gave permission.

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Joy in Brooklyn! Camilli to Play

The National League pennant stock of the Brooklyn Dodgers rose today with the disclosure that Dolph Camilli, stocky slugger, will play first base in 1943.

Camilli, who hit .252 last year and was chosen the league's most valuable player in 1941, wired general manager Branch Rickey that he had found the necessary help to run his ranch at Laytonville, Calif., but would need three more weeks to complete arrangements.

He said he planned to leave the coast with his family on April 2 and would arrive at the Dodgers' spring conditioning camp at Bear Mountain, N. Y., on April 15. The rest of the team is scheduled to report March 15.

Rickey said that he had given Camilli permission to take all the time necessary and added that he had forwarded him another contract containing a bonus clause to which the first baseman had agreed. The Dodgers' head explained that the initial contract did not contain the bonus arrangement which Dolph worked under in 1942.

During the winter, Camilli announced he would quit baseball because he was unable to obtain help to run his ranch and because he did not wish to move his wife and five children back East. However, Rickey flew out to the coast late last month for conference and on his return, stated he was "hopeful" that Camilli would be back.

Camilli's return all but completes the Brooklyn infield. Manager Leo Durocher will play shortstop and veteran Billy Herman will be back on second. Third baseman Arky Vaughan, who like Camilli also has a ranch help problem, will come to a decision "either one way or the other within 24 hours," Rickey added.

Purchase of Roberto Ortiz, an outfielder, from the Philadelphia Phillies for the waiver price also was announced by the Dodgers. The deal was regarded as the possible forerunner of a swap which will

DAILY WORKER SPORTS

Page 6

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1943

Tourney Spots at Stake in Traditional Cage Thrillers at Garden Tonight

At least one National Invitation Tournament place, and possibly two, will be at stake tonight as the last of the Madison Square Garden regular-season double headers renews two of the oldest and keenest of the New York court rivalries. The St. John's Redmen hope to qualify for the tourney but to do it must whip the St. Francis Terriers, long time Brooklyn foemen in the program's first game. NYU's Violets, not yet dismissed as tournament possibilities, but needing a victory badly to bolster their hopes, close their season in the other game, as usual, against the City.

TWO TROPHY AWARDS
Two trophies, the George Palmer Memorial, and the CYO Trophy, will be in competition tonight during the annual St. John's-St. Francis game in the Garden.

The first is a team trophy, honoring the memory of the former St. John's star. Placed in competition in 1941, it is to become the permanent possession of the team first winning three games. The Terriers hold two legs on the trophy, having won in 1941, and again last year, by a 49 to 34 count.

The CYO award goes annually to the game's "most valuable" player. Tony Braginski of St. Francis won it last year.

College Beavers. This game has climaxed all nine of the garden campaigns.

The Indians hold a 20 to 7 series edge over the Terriers, but have found them troublesome playmates in the Garden. The Terriers have won three out of six on the Eighth Avenue court, including the last two.

Under the circumstances the game tonight poses problems for the Indians more worrisome than the form charts might indicate. Lapchick has had to revise his lineup during the past week, and the game will ask the Indians to defend themselves against a terrific floor pace.

Al Moschetti and Frank Plantamura are the new men in the St. John's lineup. Moschetti is a veteran, but Plantamura is a sophomore who has played only infrequently this year.

However the Indians will enjoy a distinct height advantage, and also have Harry Boykoff on their side. The Redman giant regained

his top scoring form against New York University last week — 23 points — and St. John's adherents expect him to make the season's 19 games thus far he has scored 311 points, a total never excelled locally by a first-year player. He has long since shattered all the St. John's scoring marks, and is the first 300-point man ever to wear the Red-and-White.

NYU-CITY SERIES EVEN
The NYU-City battle is the 29th of a series that began in 1913, and the opening whistle tonight will find them all even. Each team has won fourteen games, the Beavers having thrown the series into a deadlock with their 48 to 47 triumph last year.

Actually, it is a four-game winning streak the Beavers are taking into the action tonight. NYU hasn't won this game since 1933. The season's record seems to favor the Violets, but as in most of the intra-city annuals, form has yielded often in the past to the tradition and spirit of the rivalry.

Though disappointed by the result, Howard Cann was pleased with the play and drive of his Violets against St. John's last week, and plans to start the same team against the Beavers. The blond Harry Leggat will start at center, though the husky Stan Danto will

undoubtedly be an early game substitute. Both Leggat and Danto played well (Leggat was the high scorer) in Saturday's big score victory over Rutgers.

Nat Holman, too, has intact a lineup that has won two of its last three intra-city games. Mike

Shinkarik has been playing the best basketball of his City College career in recent weeks, and Bob Scheer is another big man who should be helpful against the Violets. Ev Finefette, Joe Lauren and Sid Trubowitz are the other City starters.

The Lineups:

FIRST GAME 8:15 P. M.

St. John's U.
Andy LeVane (14) ... Left Forward
Larry Baxter (9) ... Right Forward
Harry Boykoff (11) ... Center
Al Moschetti (6) ... Left Guard
F. Plantamura (17) ... Right Guard

St. Francis
John Zeller (7) ... Left Forward
J. Kozminski (5) ... Right Forward
Errol Grady (6) ... Center
John McWilliams (11) ... Left Guard
Joseph Murphy (16) ... Right Guard
St. John's Reserves: Ray Wertz (4), Ken Keller (3), Ray Gordin (12), Alfred O'Brien (18), Joseph Bartlett (12), St. Francis Reserves: Myra Driscoll (4), John Lacomini (8), John Begly (9), Stephen Ferraro (13), Thomas McNiff (13), Gus Cammerly (14), John Connor (17).
Officials: Julie Meyer and Sam Schoenfeld.

SECOND GAME

New York U.
Jerry Fleischman (16) ... Left Forward
Al Green (4) ... Right Forward
Harry Leggat (15) ... Center
John Simmons (11) ... Left Guard
Sam Male (6) ... Right Guard

City College
Scott Finestone (2) ... Left Forward
Joe Lauren (17) ... Right Forward
Mike Shinkarik (16) ... Center
Bob Scheer (8) ... Left Guard
Sid Trubowitz (15) ... Right Guard
New York U. Reserves: Bob Maher (4), Charles Heller (7), Stan Danto (12), Herb Weissman (17), Irving Ruffin (20).
City College Reserves: Joe Boardman (4), Bill Dobner (3), Dan Johnson (7), Seymour Friedman (9), How Brinkman (13), Harold Kordoff (13), Arnold Levy (13), Abe Rosenthal (14), Irv Minko (20).
Officials: John Wustela and Chuck Seidman.

DePaul to Be Midwestern Representative to NCAA

CHICAGO, March 9 (UP).—DePaul University of Chicago tonight was named to represent the mid-west in the National Collegiate Athletic Association's basketball tournament after Illinois, the Big Ten titlist, declined the bid.

DePaul, a "little college" from a sports standpoint, was a surprise selection and had not been mentioned among the possible nominees.

A selection committee composed of Kenneth L. Wilson of Northwestern, William Chandler of Marquette, and Ben Van Alstyne of Michigan State, submitted one-two-three choices last week. The teams, in order of their ranking on the original list, were believed to have been Illinois, Notre Dame and Indiana.

Illinois, the undefeated winner of the big ten championship, declined the bid in protest of the schedule arrangement of the tournament.

To go through the tournament would require our team to be away two weeks and that lengthy absence can't be justified," coach Doug Mills said.

Mills made known his objections to the tournament last week end when here for a big ten meeting. The selection committee, a nexus

Highlights of Series Between CCNY and NYU

Facts, figures and general information concerning the NYU-City College basketball game in Madison Square Garden, on Wednesday night, one-half of the double header that also presents St. John's and St. Francis, old Brooklyn-borough rivals. The game is the 29th of a series that began

in 1913. Each team has won fourteen times, City throwing the series into a deadlock with a 48 to 47 victory last year.

Highlights of Garden series:
1925: Judged the most thrilling game in the first season of basketball in Madison Square Garden. Score tied 13-13 at half and tied five times in game, eventually won by NYU, 31-29.

1938: Won by NYU, 31-32, but score tied 13-13 at half. Lead changed hands four times and score tied seven times. Milt Schulman put Violets ahead with center-court shot three minutes from end and team froze ball for remaining time and victory.

1937: For the first time in four years, City College was top-heavy favorite. City led 23-14 at half, the longest lead either team had been able to gain in four years in their annual classic. NYU chances seemed impossible. In second half Violets allowed City only one point in first minutes while it got ten to lead 24-23. Advantage whipped back and forth for a while before NYU again broke loose to win 38-32.

1938: Again City College was top-heavy favorite to win metropolitan title by defeating NYU. NYU was ahead at half, and with nine

minutes remaining in the game had increased its lead to 13 points. City then spurred while 17,325 fans screamed approval and drew to within a point of the Violets, 36-37, with little more than one minute to play. City and NYU missed set-up shots. Bobby Lewis added a foul point for NYU for a 39-37 victory for the Violets. This was the largest aggregate score in the last decade between these rivals. Ace Goldstein was leading City scorer with 12 points, while Sid Boardman notched 11 for NYU.

1939: City College breaking a five year losing string won handily 38-27. City led at the half, 26-13 with two spurts of six points each. Al Soupios was scoring underneath the hoop and Harvey Loman was scoring from center-court for City. NYU rallied in the first five minutes of the second half to draw within five points, but City showed no signs of cracking. E-scime NYU threatened. Loman sank a timely field goal to keep City ahead.

1940: New York University had a record of 18 games. It had a record of four victories against Metropolitan opponents, while City's Metropolitan standing was 3-1. It was one of the roughest and most furiously fought games of the series between the schools, with 17 fouls called against each team. City College won 36-34 after leading 19-12 at halftime. Eleven of City's fourteen field goals were on long set-shots. NYU had no luck with its shots, making only 7 field goals in 71 attempts, and dropped its only game of the season. City thus tied NYU for the Metropolitan championship. NYU led only at the start 3-2.

1941: New York University had a chance to tie City College for the Metropolitan crown with a victory, and commanded a 19-18 halftime lead. Long range shooting, particularly by Bill Holman and Al Winograd, won for City, 47-43, before a crowd of 17,866. City made only one scoring play underneath the hoop. The lead changed hands eight times during the game. Holman and Winograd tallied 14 and 13 points, respectively, for the winners, while Mort Lassar was high for the Violets with 12.

1942: City deadlocked the series at fourteen games and won the Metropolitan title with a 48 to 47 triumph. This was the highest score of the series. New York U. led at the half 29 to 24 but two City rallies, the second for nine consecutive points, decided the game midway in the second half. Violets staged a stretch drive but fell one point short. Mike Shinkarik led the City attack with fifteen points, but NYU's Johnny Simmons was high scorer with eighteen points.

regarded as standing even an outside chance of getting the NCAA bid for district four. When the difficulty with other nominees arose, however, the committee swung quickly to the Chicago school.

DePaul had won 15 games this season while losing only four. Its outstanding triumphs were over Southern California, Toledo, Western Kentucky State and the University of Kentucky. The losses were to Duquesne, Notre Dame, and Camp Grant twice.

The team is coached by Ray Meyer, former Notre Dame star. This is his first season at the school.

"We're tickled to death about getting the invitation," Meyer said, "we were hopeful we'd be asked to play in one of the post-season tournaments and have been practicing daily even though our regular schedule ended a week ago."

The long absence from class room work that Mills of Illinois objected to, is not a factor with DePaul. The school will be having its spring vacation at the time of the tournament.

DePaul is one of the four schools which will compete in the eastern play-off at New York March 24-25. The eastern winner then will meet the victor of the western play-off, slated for Kansas City, at Madison Square Garden March 30. The NCAA champion will be pitted against the invitational tournament titlist April 1 in the Garden in a war agency game.

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216 W. 11th St., New York City

Chronology for Women's Day--

By Oakley Johnson

Here are some of the outstanding dates in the development of women's participation against the Axis since Pearl Harbor:

(PEARL HARBOR, DEC. 7, 1941—INTERNATIONAL WOMAN'S DAY, MARCH 8, 1943.)

—1941—

Dec. 8—Committee for Care of Young Children is launched, with Eleanor S. Gimbel as chairman.

Dec. 9—American Women's Voluntary Services (AWVS)—organized in January, 1940, by Mrs. Alice T. McLean—begins rapid growth in membership. Rises from 125,000

on Dec. 7, 1941, to 325,000 on March 1, 1943.

—1942—

Jan. 24—District 4 of United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, CIO, (in New York City & Northern New Jersey), set up school for training women unionists for trade union leadership—the first such school ever started. Eleven other schools like it were set up by the U. E. other districts in the following three months.

May—New York CIO sets up school at School for Democracy, 13 Astor Pl., to train women for trade union leadership.

May 15—Women's Army Auxiliary Corps (WAAC) is established.

May 23—Two Negro women, Mrs. T. Arnold Hill and Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, are appointed to National Board of American Women's Voluntary Services.

May 23—Second labor member, Rose Schneiderman, appointed to National Board of American Women's Voluntary Services (First labor member of AWVS National Board, Helen Blanchard, was appointed Nov. 6, 1941).

June 8—Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, Negro woman leader, appointed to Advisory Council to Women's Interest Section, Bureau of Public Relations, U. S. War Department.

June 17—Setting up of Mayor's Committee on Wartime Care of Children.

June 19—National Convention of United Steelworkers, CIO, favors further development of women's auxiliaries as "an indispensable aid in maintaining effective union organization."

July 30—Navy sets up Women Appointed to Voluntary Emergency Service (WAVES).

Aug. 4—National Convention of United Auto Workers, CIO, urges government-financed non-discriminatory child care centers.

Sept. 7-11—National Convention of United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, CIO, urges government-supervised job-training for women, and favors training of women unionists for trade union leadership.

Sept. 10—Women's Air Auxiliary Force (WAAF) is established.

Oct.—International Bakers' Union and Welders Union, AFL, votes (400 locals out of 800 voting favorably) to admit women as members.

WHAT'S ON

Tonight
MAYOR'S DANCE TO YOUR HEART'S CONTENT. Troika, Mazurka, Polka, Tarantella, Kachanika, Square, Social Dancing. Ring-pioneers. 8th St. 13th St. 5 P.M. DR. PHILIP FOSTER, "Lessons of Civil War for Today." 228 Broadway, E.E. cor. of 8th St. 8:30 P.M. Supper. American Labor Party.

ARE YOU SATISFIED WITH HOLLYWOOD films? Hear David Platt, Daily Worker Movie Critic, discuss current "movies and the War." 8th A.D. Forum, 201 Second Ave. 8:30 P.M. Refreshments. Supper: 8th A.D. C.P.

SCHOOL REGISTRATION
N. Y. MANDOLIN Symphony Orchestra. Beginners class for Children and Adults open. You can still register. Tuesday, 7:30 P.M. 100 E. 14th St. N.Y.C. Instructions free for members. Come in, don't write for information.

DANCE REGISTRATION
NEW DANCE GROUP Studio, 17 W. 24th St. Modern, ballet, folk, ballroom. New afternoon and evening classes. CR. 2-2921.

CAN WE WIN THE WAR IN 1943?
A Symposium by the Editors of NEW MASSES. Joseph North — John Stuart Barrows — Gloria Friday Evening, March 13th, 8:30 P. M.

THE BILTMORE
2230 CHURCH AVE., Cor. Flatbush Ave. Brooklyn
Admission 50 cents
AUXILIARY OF PLATONIAN AND PARKADE COMMUNIST CLUBS

300 Brewery Workers Give Blood Today

The boys who "roll out the barrels"—the contingent of some 300 of such boys—will roll up to the Red Cross Center at 2 East 37th St. this morning, and there roll up their sleeves to make busy blood donations for our armed forces.

In this instance they will be the "leg men" of the Ruppert Brewery, all members of Brewery Workers' Union No. 23, and according to their 220-pound leader, John Fitzsimmons, they will constitute the huskiest array yet to report to add their blood to the 4,000,000 pints needed this year by our armed forces.

None of the 35 on tomorrow's list is under five feet nine inches in height, and most of them hit the 200-pound mark when they step on a weighing machine.

For some months now, the Ruppert key men have been giving their weekly day off (Wednesday) to the collection of salvage for the making of planes, tanks and other fighting equipment, and now their union has enrolled for regular blood donor service, with groups of 35 each reporting to the 37th St. Red Cross blood bank each Wednesday.

Manhattan Center Rally For RWR Sunday
Johannes Steel (WMCA) and William S. Gallor (WHN), leading New York radio commentators, will speak at a rally in salute to the Red Army sponsored by the Nationalities Division of Russian War Relief in Manhattan Center at 2:30 P. M. on Sunday, March 14.

Steel and Gallor will discuss Russia's place in the fight of the United Nations.

ers, issues an official condemnation of the still-pending so-called Equal Rights Amendment (H. R. No. 1).

March 2—House Judiciary Committee subcommittee, under reactionary, anti-labor influence, voted unanimously to report the so-called Equal Rights Amendment favorably to the Judiciary Committee itself—despite opposition of all women's groups, clubs and organizations except the National Woman's Party.

Your Income Tax

Basis of Gain or Loss (Part 2)

The basis for determining gain or loss, for Federal income tax purposes, where the property exchanged had been acquired by the taxpayer in payment for services rendered, is the fair market value of the property at the date of receipt. This basis is then adjusted for capital items, such as depreciation and betterments in the case of real estate.

In the case of property acquired by gift, a distinction is made between property so acquired before January 1, 1921, and after December 31, 1920. For property acquired by gift or transfer in trust (except by devise or bequest) before January 1, 1921, the basis for determining either gain or loss is the fair market value at the time of the gift, or transfer in trust.

For property acquired by gift after December 31, 1920, the basis to be used depends upon whether a probable gain or a loss is involved. In determining a gain the basis is the same as it would be in the hands of the donor or the last preceding owner by whom it was not acquired by gift. Thus, if a taxpayer received a gift of property from his father in 1940, the basis would be the cost (or other basis) of the property to his father (assuming his father had bought it and had not himself received it as a gift), adjusted by capital items, such as depreciation and betterments applicable. If, however, his father had received it also as a gift, then the basis would be the cost (or other basis) to the last person by whom it was not acquired by gift, adjusted as described. (The "or other basis" mentioned in parentheses would apply to property acquired by the father by purchase prior to March 1, 1913, or by devise or bequest, or other means.)

In determining a loss on property acquired by gift after December 31, 1920, the basis is either the same as it would be in the hands of the donor or the last preceding owner by whom it was not acquired by gift, or the fair market value of the property at the time of the gift, whichever is lower.

In the case of property acquired by bequest, devise, or inheritance, the basis is the fair market value of the property at the time of acquisition. The time of acquisition is the date of death of the decedent, even though legal title may not pass to the legatee until

a later date. No distinction applies between property so acquired before January 1, 1921, and after December 31, 1920.

For property acquired after December 31, 1920, by any transfer in trust, except as a gift or by bequest or devise, the rule is that the basis for determining gain or loss is the same as it would be in the hands of the grantor, increased in the amount of gain or decreased in the amount of loss recognized to the grantor upon such transfer under the law applicable to the year in which the transfer was made.

In determining the basis in the case of securities of a corporation which have been acquired at various times and in various amounts, and which have been sold in various amounts and at various times, the general rule is that the securities sold (in the absence of identification of the particular securities sold) shall be charged against the earliest purchases of such securities.

WANT-ADS

Rates per word (Minimum 10 words)
1 time 5c
2 times 10c
3 times 15c
4 times 20c
5 times 25c
6 times 30c
7 times 35c
8 times 40c
9 times 45c
10 times 50c
11 times 55c
12 times 60c
13 times 65c
14 times 70c
15 times 75c
16 times 80c
17 times 85c
18 times 90c
19 times 95c
20 times 1.00
21 times 1.05
22 times 1.10
23 times 1.15
24 times 1.20
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26 times 1.30
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32 times 1.60
33 times 1.65
34 times 1.70
35 times 1.75
36 times 1.80
37 times 1.85
38 times 1.90
39 times 1.95
40 times 2.00
41 times 2.05
42 times 2.10
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88 times 4.40
89 times 4.45
90 times 4.50
91 times 4.55
92 times 4.60
93 times 4.65
94 times 4.70
95 times 4.75
96 times 4.80
97 times 4.85
98 times 4.90
99 times 4.95
100 times 5.00

UNFURNISHED APARTMENTS FOR RENT (Manhattan)
17TH, 422 E. 4th, kitchenette, dining, refrigerator, incubator, bath telephone. Moderate rentals. Convenient.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS TO SHARE (Brooklyn)
YOUNG LADY share beautifully furnished 3-room apt. Half a block from 2nd Avenue. Reasonable. Dorothy Bala, 138 Hopkinton Ave. GL. 5-3445.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR RENT (Manhattan)
WITH, 141 E. Beautiful, large, kitchen privileges. Ring middle bell.

CHANGE THE WORLD

The Same Old Story:
Competition in
Treason—and Cash

By MIKE GOLD

SO YOU wanna second front, wise guy? Well, here it is, the march of the bucket brigade of honeydippers slinging out the same old anti-Soviet bulling, frameup and ordure.

Stoolpigeons are again warbling in every treason tree. In the greenback meadows little cliques of rabbits and renegades gaily dance and hail the spring.

The heavenly confession vines shine bright as though every leaf were thirty pieces of silver. The Ottolows and Eastmans smell each other's cash and compete in chanting their love for Hearst, Hoover and hunger.

Friends, I say it smells bad, and started in Berlin. It should be investigated by a flock of American People's Committees, to find out what cash was involved, what secret orders, and so on.

There ought to be a law against people who help Hitler conquer America. All this slander campaign against the Red Army has been organized; it is no casual accident.

I am not a military strategist, though I can read and hence know as much about library war as some of these newspaper experts (barring that genius of the Daily Worker, our Veteran Commander, who has yet to shoot his first bullet or call his first wrong shot).

But the only strategist I know intimately is Marty, a short order cook at a nearby coffee pot. Colonel Marty has this to say about the current anti-Soviet drive: "It is a military diversion to prevent America from going in to help Russia put the finishing touch to the Nazis. Thus, it is Hitler's second front against us, not our second front against Hitler."

"Colonel, what would you advise the soldiers of democracy to do to circumvent this dastardly treason?"

Colonel M. pursed his lips and fried an egg sandwich pensively. Then he said: "Persist in speaking the truth. It slays them. Expose the Nazi plots. The Red Army will do the rest. Also trust our boys in Africa and Europe. Nothing can now save Hitler from the Red Army and the Marines."

Just the same, it hurts to see the war stretched out indefinitely. Every day the war is lengthened means that America will have to pay with more lives. The liars who slander Russia are costing America thousands of young lives.

I grieve to note that even Jews have been drawn into the dirty work that Goebbels does in America.

For many months the execution of two Polish Jewish social democrats by the Soviet courts has been known. They were guilty or they would not have been punished.

But Jewish labor groups, with the aid of a semi-fascist press, have blown this case up into a big issue.

I do not believe there is a Jew in Poland who would want to return to the old anti-Semitic Poland of the fascist colonels and feudalists.

I wonder whether these American Jewish labor leaders would prefer to live in the old Polish ghetto or in Soviet freedom if the choice were on their own heads.

But they are smug and far off from the horrors of Nazi Europe. Here in America they can afford to play cheap machine politics with the lives of millions of Jews.

It does not seem a dangerous gamble to them to join Polish and American fascists in a red-baiting campaign that has sprung up just when the Red Army is smashing the Nazis.

How can any loyal Jew, any loyal democrat of whatever land, nationality or religion, fail to rejoice that the Red Army has brought victory near for all of us? How can he fear this victory as though he were a Nazi? Colonel M. says, "They're nuts!"

Book Notes

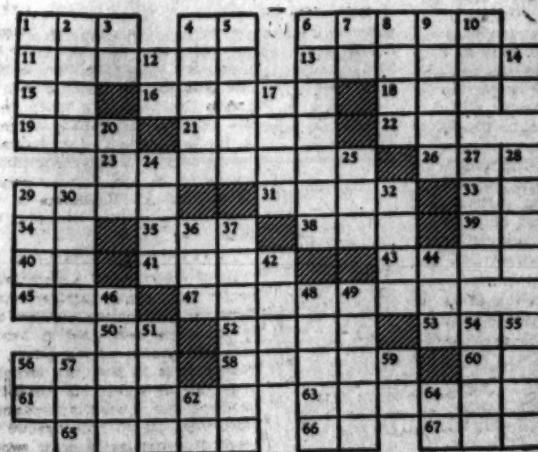
The first volume of "New World Guides," a two-volume guide to Latin America, has been published by Duell, Sloan and Pearce under the sponsorship of the U. S. Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs. The second volume will be published on April 30. Edited by Earl Parker Hanson, the Guides will comprise a total of 800,000 words and will include maps.

"The Black Book of the Nazi Terror in Europe," written by 52

outstanding European writers, many of them refugees, has been published by El Libro Libre, refugee writers' publishing house at Apartado 10214, Mexico City, D.F. Among the contributors are Thomas Mann, Genevieve Tabou, Pierre Van Paassen, Anna Seghers, Sava Kosanovich, Vicente Lombardo Toledano, Henri de Kerillis, Lando Simone, Francisco Frota, Mikhail Sholokhov and Alexei Tolstol. The price is \$1; you can order it by mail.

Daily Crossword Puzzle

(Released by the Bell Syndicate, Inc.)



- HORIZONTAL**
- 1 Written: as music
 - 2 Behold
 - 3 To let go
 - 4 Intellect
 - 5 Thorough
 - 6 Blave
 - 7 Therefore
 - 8 Teutonic god
 - 9 Three-toed sloth (pl.)
 - 10 River in England
 - 11 Jap coin
 - 12 Part of "to be"
 - 13 Preposition
 - 14 A direction
 - 15 Cautious substance
 - 16 Sea nymphs
- VERTICAL**
- 17 Postscript (abbr.)
 - 18 Lobes
 - 19 Kitchen utensil
 - 20 River in Siberia
 - 21 Broad, flat piece of metal
 - 22 Compass point
 - 23 Pinnacle ornament
 - 24 Slopes
 - 25 A falling in duty
 - 26 Electrical engineer (abbr.)
 - 27 River island (abbr.)
 - 28 To dine
 - 29 Prefix: down
 - 30 To...d
 - 31 Meadows
 - 32 To look into
 - 33 One who sold his birthright
 - 34 Before
 - 35 Doctrines
 - 36 To sound a whistle
 - 37 To close up
 - 38 To troops
 - 39 To provide
 - 40 Hostelry
 - 41 Church tower
 - 42 Unwritten
 - 43 Snake
 - 44 Goddess of horses
 - 45 Plant fiber
 - 46 To cut off
 - 47 One opposed
 - 48 Cozy home
 - 49 Preposition
 - 50 Nothing
 - 51 Babylonian god
 - 52 While
 - 53 Symbol for sodium

Answer to Saturday's Puzzle

200 DA GLOSS
ENSURE RING
AT SERGE GARE
LOA AIRE EN
CAREERS SAT
BER ROS RIA VI
AS ACHIE FIDE
REP FORGERS
LO VRAR MIE
ORAD ESSEN MA
DENIAL BRIGAD
TERRS SA RNS

A Superior Kind of War Play:

Donald Ogden Stewart Says 'Counterattack' Defines Struggle

(Editor's note: The following review of the play "Counterattack" is reprinted from the March issue of Soviet Russia Today with the permission of its editors.)

The production of the Russian play "Counterattack" at the Windsor Theatre in New York City is interesting for many reasons. On the original drama by Ilya Vershinin and Mikhail Ruderman, Janet and Philip Stevenson have based a play that is, first of all, thrilling melodrama—so thrilling that at certain tense moments one is tempted to yell out, "Hey! Look out! There's a Nazi soldier creeping up behind you!" Why do I say "tempted"? One does yell out. At least I did—and I wasn't the only one in the audience who did either. So put the play down as one that you ought to see—unless you have a weak heart.

Or unless you are one of those given to indulging in nightmares concerning the insidious menace of Soviet propaganda. I mention this as another of the interesting features of the play because of the curious counterattack against it from one or two of our metropolitan critics.

These gentlemen of the press seem to be unduly exercised over the strange behavior of two of the Red Army soldiers who are trapped in a cellar with some eight representatives of Mr. Hitler's Super-race. These critics don't seem to like some of the things that the Russians say during the course of the tense hours in which their wits and courage are pitted against the eight Germans whom they are designated to guard.

The cry of "Communist propaganda" is raised—possibly because two soldiers who have been born and brought up in a Communist country actually behave and speak in a moment of crisis as though they believed in the ideals of their government. One is tempted to imagine the similar reception which Maxwell Anderson's "Eve of St. Mark" would receive if it were to be produced at Tokyo. One can almost hear those Japanese critics pounding on their rice bowls and

screaming, "These Americans talk nothing but propaganda."

What indeed is the form which this "insidious propaganda" takes? Let me give you one horrible example of un-American behavior in which the Red Army soldier is guilty of indulging. Ten people are trapped without food; there is, however, a limited supply of water in their canteens. And what do these ideology-driven Russians do? How do they instill in American audiences the vicious tenets of Karl Marx? They deliberately suggest to the Germans that, since there is only a limited amount of water, it should be only correct that it be shared equally by all. One shudders at seeing this Socialist principle enunciated right in a New York theater but one also wonders what is so "un-American" about it? Perhaps the critics just don't believe that the Christian ethic operates in "Godless" Russia. Or possibly they are worried that since one of the Nazis is a woman she is not treated with more Galahad-like consideration and given also the Russian's share—

"Un-American Behavior"

Or perhaps the critics resent the fact that the Germans are not all represented as beasts but merely as human beings, some of whom can still be enlightened as to the true nature of the essential differences between the Communist and Nazi ideologies. It is in this clear and dramatic revelation of contrasting war aims, indeed, that "Counterattack" is far superior to plays like "The Eve of St. Mark" and Noel Coward's film, "In Which We Serve" which completely disregard any exposition of the true nature of the anti-Fascist struggle.

"Counterattack" not only dares to state that the war is not merely the "German versus Russia" antagonism; it attempts to expose in dramatic terms the basic causes for that struggle. Maxwell Anderson's soldiers and Noel Coward's sailors are engaged in a war against Japan and Germany; it is never clearly stated



Sam Wanamaker and Morris Carnovsky as Red Army men in a scene from "Counterattack."

what they are fighting for. In the play at the Windsor Theatre we are shown not only some of the reasons for the magnificent record of the Red Army but we are also educated in the causes for the basic importance of the alliance of the democracies with the people of the Soviet Union. And we are educated by means of a real thriller-diller, magnificently directed by Margaret

Webster, and performed with great intelligence and artistry, especially by Morris Carnovsky as the Russian soldier Kulikov.

So—to those critics who attack the play on the "propaganda" grounds I feel like crying out, as I did in the theater: "Look out! There's a Nazi behind you!" to which I might add, "Maybe it's your boss."

Stevens vs. an Early American Munich

By Elizabeth Lawson

Illustrator, Workers School

(This is the seventh part in a daily serial on the life of Theodore Stevens. The author, Elizabeth Lawson, is an authority on the Civil War and Reconstruction.)

First, Congress put an end to slavery in the District of Columbia. It forbade the army to return fugitives to their masters, thus repudiating the policy of General George B. McClellan, who represented Copperheadism on the field of battle; it declared free the slaves of rebels coming into government territory.

Slavery was abolished in all territories and future territories of the United States, expunging the shame of the Dred Scott decision. The independent Negro republics of Haiti and Liberia were recognized. Steps were taken which at long last wiped out the illegal but none the less flourishing international slave trade. Congress authorized the President to receive Negroes into the armed forces—and two hundred thousand black soldiers came forward. And finally, on September 22, Lincoln issued his Emancipation Proclamation, declaring that on January 1, 1863, all persons held as slaves... shall be then, thenceforward and forever free.

Fighting the Profiteers

As Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, which then bore also the functions now delegated to the Appropriations Committee, Stevens was charged with the task the immense funds needed to carry on the war. He was intensely concerned lest the burden be shifted to those sections of the people least able to carry it. Here, however, he encountered the pro-slavery sentiments of the bankers, who had opposed the war from the beginning, had little faith in the outcome, and were determined to take no risks for the Union. The majority of manufacturers, also, though in sympathy with the war, were bent on lining their pockets through many contracts and through the raising cost of living. The war profiteers—J. P. Morgan, John D. Rockefeller, Cornelius Vanderbilt and others—wielded the necessities of life from the people and the necessities of war from the government until they were satisfied with the profits. Huge fortunes were amassed by selling to the army and navy unworthy ships, useless rifles, crippled horses, shoddy uniforms and blankets, loads of sugar that were half sand. During the war, living costs rose by more than 100 per cent, with wages lagging so far behind that real wages fell to two-thirds of the 1860 level.

To meet its war needs, the government issued \$400,000,000 of greenbacks. It was Stevens' proposal that this money be made legal tender for all purposes. At once a powerful bankers' lobby descended on Washington to force the presentation of an amendment: that the greenbacks be legal tender for every purpose except the payment to bankers of interest on government loans. Soldiers could be paid with greenbacks; bankers must have gold. As

favor of those who have debts due them, lest the debtor should the more easily pay his debt. I do not much sympathize with such important money-lenders... but while these men have agonized bowels for the rich man's case, they have no pity for the poor widow, the suffering soldier, the wounded martyr to his country's good, who must receive these notes without legal tender, or nothing; and who must give half of it to the Shylocks to get the necessities of life. Sir, I wish no injury to any... but if any must lose, let it not be the soldier, the mechanic, the laborer, and the farmer."

On this occasion Stevens fought a losing battle. The bankers' amend-

ment passed, making the government notes receivable for "all claims and demands against the United States of whatever kind except for interest on bonds and notes, which shall be paid in coin."

With the armed struggle ended, there remained the task of reconstructing the former slave states as democracies and Stevens ceaselessly pursued this democratic aim. He has been charged with harshness towards the leading Confederates, but it was only the harshness which revolution must apply to counter-revolution. He knew well what changes must be achieved in the South if the plantation owners were not to steal back into power: there must be full democratic rights for the masses, complete democracy for the Negro people, disfranchisement of leading Confederates, division of the great estates among the tillers of the soil.

In 1863, Lincoln had been assassinated, the assassination a carefully planned plot of Southern slaveholders and Northern Copperheads. In the Presidential chair sat a new-found friend of the Bourbons, Andrew Johnson. Johnson represented sections of the petty-bourgeoisie now beginning their struggle with big capital. This petty-bourgeoisie sought allies that it might prolong its own political life and found them in the ex-slaveholders, the enemy of its enemy. Johnson became the tool of the defeated aristocracy of the South.

The President's first step was to grant amnesty and pardon to almost all Confederates, with restoration of all rights of property except in slaves. But this meant to restore to the plantation owners their vast lands. Some of these lands had already been divided among the freedmen, who had begun to work the fields, had instituted a system of schools and self-government. Once in possession of the plantations, the former slave-owners would find ways to restore slavery in all but name.

A second Presidential decree ordered the state conventions be held in the South. Those persons might vote who had been eligible for the suffrage by the laws of 1860. But to whom had the South granted the ballot in 1860? Certainly, not to the Negroes. Certainly, also, not to the majority of the poorer whites.

'At the Front' Set for Army Camp Showings

"At the Front," the government's four-reel production of motorized warfare in North Africa which Warner Bros. is distributing on a non-profit basis for the War Activities Committee, is being made available for showings in Army camp theatres throughout the country before its general release on March 18. After that date, theatre bookings will keep the 677 Technicolor prints of the production in constant use for some time to come, judging by the keen interest so far reported from Warner exchanges.

Burton Rascoe Competes For Pegler's Title

By Ralph Warner

Pardon me for grumbling. I know it's unpatriotic. But I just can't stand Burton Rascoe.

Mr. Rascoe is the dramatic critic of the World-Telegram. He succeeded to the post occupied by John Brown, when Mr. Brown went into the Navy to fight Hitler, Hirohito and What's-His-Name. Mr. Brown was one of the more erudite (Harvard-ET) drama critics, who lent to the task of reviewing current plays a certain je-ne-sais-quoi. Mr. Rascoe, his successor, a former book critic whose knowledge of the theatre comes at 11th hand, is not only I-don't-know-what but He-don't-know-what.

Rascoe Goes Peglerish

What stirs me is that Mr. Rascoe has gone Pegler, which, according to World-Telegram standards means the head of the class. He is all out to end Communism in the theatre, even if he has to find Franklin Delano Roosevelt concealed between every other line of every other play.

He started his polemics with an attack on "The Patriots" which was as silly as his own misuse of the word "dialectics." According to Mr. Rascoe, Sidney Kingsley is all mixed up. Jefferson was a democrat and also a Democrat. Hamilton was the founder of the Republican Party—although he died many years before 1866 when the Republican Party was founded. Following the Rascoe reasoning, Roosevelt is a federalist—who believes in centralized government, whereas Jefferson believes in a diffused and decentralized form of government, and hence was a (shall we say?) states-rightist.

The muddy thinking of Mr. Rascoe is really something to wonder at—if I may presume to end a sentence with a preposition—and so do presume. The form is the substance in this screwy logic.

That Jefferson defended the young Republic, that he fought for human rights, dignity and decency is no sport at all for ruthless Rascoe. That Hamilton contrived to undermine the people's will for more liberty means nothing to our aspiring Huneker of the World-Telegram, our Hallitt of the Howardian apoplexy.

Can't Get Over Anti-Soviet Bias

As for "Counterattack," the propaganda—Kremlin-type—which permeates that play is just too much for him. He finds in this Soviet play proof that Communist propaganda must "endocrine all forms of art." Cheroots stink, and so does the reasoning of rambunctious Rascoe, who fails to note that Communist leadership is a fact in the Soviet Union just as Messrs. Cox, Clare Hoffman, Hobbs, Howard K. Smith & Co. are a fact—just as Westbrook Pegler is a fact in the American scene today.

Perhaps the comparison is not totally correct, for American leadership does also contain Jeffersonian elements. The Free Presses would not have been unavailable to Tom of Monticello—who would have raised his three-cornered hat, I am sure, to salute freedom of speech, assembly, religion, and the right of self-determination... issues for which he fought so nobly 150 years ago.

Mr. Rascoe finds the Communist (accent on the ante-penultimate) fervor of the two Red Army-men "half," to use the curious literary and masculine form which Mr. R. tosses into print. Shucks—the truth is simple, and so simple that even dolls can understand it.

Am I correct in believing Mr. Rascoe has not emerged from the shadow long enough to recognize the fact that the Soviet way of life is as easy to understand, as simple

as life? The answer is, of course, no. But I am sure that even dolls can understand it.

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The POLITICAL SCENE

Mrs. Luce's Letter

By Milton Howard

BY A combination of publicity and the secret sympathy of the get-Roosevelt crowd even in some sectors of the win-the-war camp, Mrs. Clare Boothe Luce continues to occupy the political limelight and the front pages of the New York Times.

Her latest performance consists of a letter to President Roosevelt on the occasion of an invitation to all the new Congressmen for a White House visit.

Mrs. Luce's tone is somewhat chastened. She has probably discovered that her malicious whimsies at the expense of the yearnings of mankind for a better world roused the hostile suspicions of the common people.

Mrs. Luce feels "respect and awe," she tells the President in her letter. She is lavish with protestations of win-the-war sentiments. She crosses her heart to swear her devotion to victory. And who would object if Mrs. Luce indeed lent her efforts for unity and victory?

But the phrases of loyalty yield to the investigator who cuts into them the same old reactionary disputation which has marked the career of Mrs. Luce's associates in the Hoover-Taft circles of the Republican Party.

Mrs. Luce, in her letter, employs the now standard formula of the systematic disrupters in Congress. She assures the President that she is wholly satisfied with the way things are going on the "war front." But she finds herself "deeply alarmed by the many disquieting and even explosive circumstances that face us on the home front."

This is the "yes-and-no" formula. For the war abroad—yes. For the policies at home—no.

THE formula is false. There is no dividing line between the "war front" and the "home front." They are both different parts of one front; they are both the war front. Mrs. Luce's satisfaction with the "war front" is as suspicious as her challenge to the "home front." Because what is still very much wrong with the "war front" (the absence of an invasion of the European continent by American troops) is linked to what is wrong with the "home front" (the absence still of a fully mobilized economy with the Congressional Quiltings and the business-as-usual faintheartedness swept aside).

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THE Ambassador directed his remarks quite pointedly to the American Congress, which is now considering the extension of Lend-Lease. At the very moment when Hamilton Fish was raising the question of stopping aid to Britain, Standley, in effect, appealed to Congress to discontinue Soviet aid.

No matter what the purpose of his remarks, there can be no question but that they encourage all the appeasement, anti-war and anti-administration forces. Standley has rendered aid and comfort to those who seek to break up the Anglo-Soviet-American coalition and to delay or prevent entirely the fulfillment of the Casablanca plans for the invasion of Europe.

Clearly, Ambassador Standley does not represent the views of the American people and the policies of our government. Standley's conduct emphasizes the urgent need for the people, especially labor, to be fully on guard and constantly on the alert. They must more completely unify their effort and sharpen the struggle against all forces which seek to disrupt American-Soviet friendship, which try to break up the anti-Hitler coalition and which attempt to prevent our country from bearing its full share of the war against our common enemy.

American patriots! Working men and women! All enemies of fascism! Now is the time to speak out, now is the time to act.

It is time to call a halt to all anti-Soviet incitements and intrigues. It is necessary to strengthen the fighting alliance of the United States and our Soviet ally. It is necessary to strengthen the anti-fascist unity of our nation and of all the United Nations.

It is urgent to make the will of the people felt in Washington and to let Congress know that the American people demand the immediate renewal and extension of Lend-Lease.

Above all it is imperative to secure the opening of the second front in Europe now! For this is the way to utilize the new opportunities created by the mighty offensive of the Red Army for real coalition warfare which can destroy Hitler and the Hitlerites in 1943!

MRS. LUCE has no difficulty in putting her finger on some of the most pressing problems crying for solution at home; everyone knows what these problems are. She lists them as "conflict between the military program . . . the aggravating meddling of the Manpower Commission . . . the protracted wrangling and vacillating authority in the War Production Board."

She might have listed others; it is significant—such as the necessity for controlling rising prices, the need to guarantee adequate nourishment and housing for war workers, the need to curb the defeatist pro-Axis press, coalition warfare in closer alliance with the Soviet Union, and the need for national unity.

It can be seen at a glance that many of the questions of the "home front" which Mrs. Luce says are so disturbing to her are those which would tend to disappear under a centralized war planning agency as proposed by the Pepper-Tolan Bill.

All the strains and stresses, all the cross-crossing of purposes and directives, all the wranglings over authority—all these would yield to the treatment of centralized, scheduled production which is possible only by an over-all Government war plan.

IS MRS. LUCE then thumping for an over-all war plan? Good heavens, no! She is, on the contrary, warning the President of the United States that she and her Congressional colleagues mean to take up arms against the "seeds of socialism or fascism (which) may yet sweep away our form of government."

Mrs. Luce cries out at the organizations which mar our war economy but when the only possible cure is proposed—government planning—she shrills her violent opposition in terms whose basis is either reactionary ignorance or Munichite calculation. For if it is "fascism" for America to plan its war economy most efficiently, then Mrs. Luce believes that it is futile for America to mobilize itself for warfare against Hitler, for we will become like Hitler as we try to crush him—which is a call for defeatism. If it is "socialism" to plan our war economy for a speedy victory, then this becomes an appeal to class prejudices and property fears for the sake of negotiated peace.

Why Seattle Voters Didn't Vote-- Lack of Labor Unity Hurt Election

By Phil Frankfeld

Tuesday, Feb. 23, saw the anti-climax to one of the most desultory election campaigns ever witnessed in Seattle. An all-time record low was recorded in the councilmanic primaries. Out of 164,949 registered qualified voters, only 26,446 voters turned out to cast their ballots. This represents only 16.14 per cent of the total.

With the exception of Andrew Remes, none of the other candidates discussed the main issue of the day—winning the war. No other candidate raised for discussion or solution such burning issues as the housing crisis, transportation problems, the skyrocketing cost of living, child care centers, discrimination against Negroes in industry and civilian defense protection.

The press maintained a complete silence on these issues. The candidates did the same. The campaign was not related to the war nor to the pressing needs of the workers and people. The reluctance to discuss these issues not only failed to solve the critical problems of the day, but encouraged a dangerous feeling of indifference and complacency. The net result was, the voters stayed away from the polls.

FOUR LABOR CAMPAIGN

The Labor movement played an insignificant role in the campaign. A few labor unions endorsed Tony Norton. That was almost the extent of labor participation in the primaries.

Remes alone conducted his campaign around the win-the-war issues. His committee issued 30,000 pieces of literature and conducted a series of radio broadcasts. The press made sure that Remes was running as a Communist, even though the elections were non-partisan.

Remes received 1,911 votes, or 7.3 per cent of the total vote cast. This is a 100 per cent increase over the vote he received in the last city elections in Seattle.

Because of the small vote on Feb. 23, an undercurrent of pessimism is finding expression in the labor movement and to a lesser extent in the Party. Some people say: "The workers are politically apathetic. With increased industrial activity

and plenty of jobs in Seattle, the workers are interested only in their economic problems. They are not interested or actively engaged in political movements."

This point of view is basically wrong. It is defeatist. Today, we cannot use the old yardsticks by which to judge the political consciousness of the masses. We are living through the greatest crisis in the history of our nation. This Peoples War is not only a clash of arms and weapons on the military field, but a war of ideas and political systems as well as two diametrically opposed ways of life. Every Flying Fortress that the Boeing workers produce is therefore a political as well as a vital military contribution to our country. Every merchant ship and destroyer that the tens of thousands of shipyard workers build in Seattle, is likewise a political act of the highest order.

To the degree that the trade unions, the shop stewards and the workers in the aircraft and shipbuilding industries have adopted resolutions on issues of war policy—and most of them have on one issue or another—they have given deep expression of political vigilance and understanding. To the extent that Labor and the people have actively engaged in movements to further improve the war effort, or made direct contributions to the war effort, these workers have engaged in political activities.

WIN-WAR ACTIVITIES

Win-the-war activities is one of the new and clearest expressions of political consciousness. Of course, the job that remains is to help translate this heightened political consciousness into electoral activities as well. The Peoples War against Hitler slavery should and must find expression at the polls. The level of political activity must be raised to include the sharpest and most determined struggle against the appeasers and defeatists who are to be found in every city council, state legislature and in Congress.

In Seattle, there are numerous examples of new forms of expression of the political activity of the people. For instance, the mass rally of 3,000 workers who attended the Browder Rally on Jan. 24. The

Mrs. Luce perceives no sign of fascism when the Republican leader Senator Taft, defends the "rights" of American fascists to sabotage the war. She sees "fascism" even in the inadequate half-measures for economic control offered by the Government.

Mrs. Luce vows devotion to victory; but she also flings firebrands into the war unity of the United Nations with warnings that America must "do a Hitler" and control the world after the war.

GRANTING, for the sake of argument, that Mrs. Luce does indeed hope for the destruction of the Axis, what she proposes always seems to have the peculiar quality that it results in holding back that victory. And it is by her proposals that the people will implacably judge her.

The people of Connecticut do not yearn to dominate the skies of our allies.

Nor do they prefer the riotings of uncured profiteers to the "socialism" of simple price control and rationing.

Nor do they think that it is "fascism" for the Government to crack down on selfish cliques and Hoover-minded industrialists who are blocking the speeding of our war production.

It may be that Mrs. Luce has already caught some of the moods of the people from Connecticut, for she promises to soft-pedal the labor-baiting theme.

Mrs. Luce must come clean with her folks back home. If she wants victory, she is prepared to support a planned, controlled war economy? Is she for the be-kind-to-the-rich Rural Plan? Or does she support the ability-to-pay proposals of the Government?

Or will she try to hoodwink the folks back home with easy talk about her love for victory while she associates in practice with the Hoover-Taft gang which is trying to choke off the war organization of the home front?

Mrs. Luce's letter can be read either as calculated double-talk, or as the manifestation of dire confusion.

If the latter is true, Mrs. Luce could use in her thinking some of that planning which the war economy needs.

If the former is true, Mrs. Luce will be quickly found out by the patriotic people of Connecticut who are no doubt watching her.

Facts on the War Economy

By Labor Research Association

Manpower is the greatest single problem in the winning of the war. But America's vast labor reserves can be released, as Chairman McNutt of the War Manpower Commission has indicated, without such compulsory action as is now proposed in Congress.

Organized labor, which has consistently urged total national mobilization of all resources for the war effort, is opposed to the "draft labor" or National War Service Bill as unnecessary. This measure, introduced by Senator Austin of Vermont as S. 686 and by Rep. Wadsworth of New York as H. R. 1742, would draft women between 18 and 50 and men between 18 and 65 for "civilian selective war service."

MANPOWER NEEDS

Not counting on the possibility of "Victory in 1943," the Army and Navy have recently announced that 16,700,000 must be in the armed forces by the end of 1943—a million more than they estimated two months ago. This program assumes a long war, increasing numbers of casualties, and delay in opening the second front in Europe.

To provide this number for the armed forces and meet all other manpower needs in war production, in agriculture and other essential industries, the War Manpower Commission estimates it will be necessary during 1943 to add 6,400,000 men and women to the total labor force of the country. This will bring it up to around 62,500,000.

Of the total to be added in 1943, 4,300,000 would be needed for the armed forces, 1,800,000 for munitions industries, and 300,000 for other essential industrial production. It is not considered necessary to increase the 1942 total of 8,900,000 in agriculture.

LABOR SHORTAGE AREAS

By the end of 1942, the WMC reported there were labor shortages in 102 industrial centers and shortages expected in 77 other areas. In 32 most critical areas the 48-hour minimum work week has now been applied, with the expectation that it will make available about 1,600,000 additional workers.

Industries most seriously affected by lack of manpower have been the vital metal-working and industrial machinery trades, as Labor Research Association points out in Labor Fact Book 6. In certain occupations essential to shipbuilding, aircraft, tool and ordnance manufacture, shortages have been reported.

At Ford's Willow Run bomber plant, near Detroit, Ford's opposition to housing has created a critical labor shortage. Driving 35 miles out of the city when there are other jobs nearer home may not appeal to workers who have been urged to conserve gas and tires.

Labor shortages have often developed only a short distance away from communities with thousands of unemployed. For example, at a time when there were some 400,000 unemployed in New York City, there were labor shortages in nearby Connecticut, New Jersey and upstate New York plants.

This situation reflected the relatively small amount of war contracts awarded to New York City employers—only about 2 per cent of the total Army and Navy contracts up to July, 1942. Lack of over-all planning, as trade union representatives have repeatedly pointed out, has resulted in such chaotic conditions.

Industry-wide planning on a national scale would recognize the nation's manpower reserve as a great pool of creative, productive energy, from which all essential war needs would be supplied. Such planning under an Office of War Mobilization is called for by the Pepper-Kilgore-Tolan Bill (S. 697).

COMPOSITION OF LABOR FORCE

During the past 12 months, the composition of the labor force in the United States has changed rapidly as war production needs expanded and younger men were called to the armed services. Women, older men, students, persons from trade, professional and personal service, farm workers and others migrating from non-industrial areas have come into industry in increasing numbers.

At the time of the 1940 census there were 12,946,565 women in the labor force. By the end of December, 1942, this number had risen to 15,000,000.

During the year 1943, the numbers of women employed will increase to 18,000,000, the War Manpower Commission estimates. They will then represent over 30 per cent of this country's expected labor force—a higher proportion than ever before.

In direct war industry there were only 1,400,000 women just after Pearl Harbor. By December, 1942, this number had risen to 4,000,000. By the end of this year, 1943, the number must rise to 6,000,000 or more.

NEGRO WORKERS AVAILABLE

In the very areas where labor shortages were reported at the end of 1942 there were Negro workers who could have been employed. About 1,000,000 Negroes were available for employment in war industries in 1942, the National Urban League estimated.

In one recent year, some 118,000 Negroes were trained for industrial, professional or clerical work. Of these over 56,000 completed trades and industrial courses in technical schools. Yet only a small fraction of these trained, skilled Negro workers have been placed in war employment.

Following President Roosevelt's Executive Order 8802 there should be "no discrimination in the employment of workers . . . because of race, creed, color or national origin," the War Manpower Commission reaffirmed this policy as the only way to meet labor shortages.

In a release, Dec. 7, 1942, it said: "Only by utilizing every possible source of untapped local labor—for example, women, handicapped workers and minority groups—can a community classified as a labor shortage area be confident of discharging the war production commitments already entrusted to it."

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